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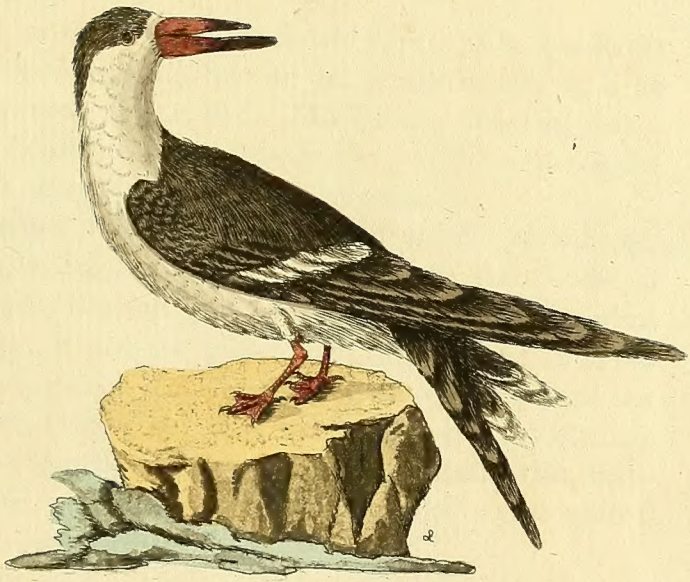
by John Latham

A GENERAL SYNOPSIS of BIRDS &c.

Vol. III. p.t 2.nd



LONDON:
Printed for Leigh & Sotheby,
York Street, Covent Garden.
MDCCLXXXV.

35
1781
v.3, pt.2
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of the *Razor-bill*'s, and very little curved, perfectly ſmooth throughout the whole of its ſurface, except a ſlight indentation at the baſe: inſide of the mouth pale fleſh-colour: the top of the head, taking in the eyes, part of the neck, the back, wings, and tail, are black; on the ſides of the neck the black comes forward ſo as almoſt to meet on the fore part: the ſides of the head, throat, fore part of the neck, and all beneath, white: from behind the eye a duſky black mark tending to the hind head, as in the *leſſer Guillemot*; the white on the ſides of the head leſs pure than on the under parts: all the ſecond quills are tipped with white; and the primaries are of a deeper black than the others: legs browniſh black*.

This, from its external marks, ſhould appear to be a different ſpecies from the *Razor-bill*, but we are pretty certain it is no other than the young of that bird. Mr. *Pennant* obſerves, that it is ſometimes found on our coaſts; but it is in the winter ſeaſon only, when the common ſort has quitted them.

We have received the above, along with another, in a farther advanced ſtate, killed on the coaſt of *Devonſhire* the middle of *December* 1783†; this laſt was one inch longer, and weighed nineteen ounces: it had the plumage exactly marked as in the above-deſcribed, except that the uſual white trace betweeen the bill and eye was viſible, but of a greyiſh colour: the bill had the four furrows ſcarcely complete, but the ſtreak acroſs the mandibles was viſible, and of a dirty yellow inſtead of a pure white: the legs in both brown black. PLACE.

* *Linnæus* ſays the legs are red, but no other author records it.

† We owe theſe to the kindneſs of *M. Martin*, eſquire, of *Teingmouth*.

Briſſon's figure ſeems in a ſtate prior to both of theſe, as in that the *forehead* is likewiſe white*.

In the firſt ſtate, then, it ſhould ſeem that the bill is ſmall, and quite deſtitute of furrows†; in the next, a ſmall furrow at the baſe‡; in the third, the furrows complete, but without the white ſtreak either acroſs the bill, or that between the baſe of it and the eye§; and laſtly, both of them complete, with the addition of the black plumage of the head; which, as we have proved, does not come on till the ſtage of perfection‖. Whatever has therefore been ſaid under the head of the *Razor-bill*, muſt be applicable to this; and that it breeds before it comes to its perfection in plumage ſhould ſeem not improbable, as *Fabricius* poſitively mentions the circumſtance¶. It is ſaid to be met with on the coaſt of the *Iſle of Candia*, and other parts of the *Mediterranean*; where no doubt the complete old bird is likewiſe found, as I have been informed that they are common in the *Bay of Gibraltar*, where it is curious to ſee their activity under water when purſuing the *fiſh*; for, as the water in the *Bay* is ſometimes clear for a great depth from the ſurface, theſe birds may be often ſeen as it were flying after their prey, with all the agility of a bird in the air, turning in every direction after the *fiſh*, with ſuch wonderful addreſs and dexterity as ſeldom to miſs their aim**.

* Vol. vi. pl. 8. fig. 2. † Alca deleta, *Brun.* N° 104.—*Muller*, p. 17.

‡ Uniſulcata, *Brun.* 102. § Balthica, *id.* 101. ‖ See the bills in the firſt and laſt ſtages, *Tour in Wales*, vol. ii. pl. 20. at the bottom.

¶ *Faun. Groenl.* p. 79.—He obſerves that they are in greater plenty in *Greenland* than the *Razor-bills*, in the breeding-ſeaſon, and that they diſperſe in winter.

** We are indebted to Colonel *Davies* for this laſt anecdote.

Alca

Alca criſtatella, *Pall. Spic.* v. p. 18. t. 3. and 5.
Black Stariki, *Hiſt. Kamt.* p. 156.
Creſted Auk, *Arct. Zool.* N° 434.

7.
CRESTED A.
Pl. XCV. Fig. 4.

SIZE of the *Miſſel Thruſh:* length twelve inches. The bill ſhaped ſomewhat like that of the *Puffin*, but the upper mandible more hooked at the tip, and the feathers of the chin produced half way on the under one: at the angle of the mouth a callous flap; the colour of that and the bill crimſon; tip of the laſt yellow: the head is rather ſmall; and on the forehead is an upright creſt compoſed of long feathers, which curve forwards as in the *Creſted Grakle**: eyes ſmall, under them a line of white, and behind them a ſtreak compoſed of four or five ſlender white feathers: the head and neck black: the back the ſame, marked with ferruginous brown ſpots, changing into hoary on the rump: the under parts of a duſky brown: the wings reach to the baſe of the tail, which is black, and conſiſts of fourteen feathers; the outmoſt but one ferruginous at the tip; the outer one marked with indiſtinct white dots: legs livid: webs duſky. Description.

This ſpecies inhabits the iſlands contiguous to *Japan*. One of theſe, in the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*, came from *Bird Iſland*, between *Aſia* and *America*. It ſleeps of nights in burrows on ſhore, and fiſſures of rocks, from whence it is often taken by hand, with other birds of this ſtupid race. Place.

* See vol. i. p. 464. of this Work.

8.
DUSKY A.
Pl. XCV. Fig. 3.

Alca tetracula, *Pallas, Spic.* v. p. 25. t. 4. and 5.
Dusky Auk, *Arct. Zool.* N° 435.

Description. SIZE of the laſt: length eleven inches. The bill ſmaller in proportion, but the upper mandible bent at the point; the colour yellow brown; the ridge white: the irides are white, ſurrounded with a circle of black: the forehead is covered with downy feathers, which are pretty full, and reflexed half one way, half the other: behind the eyes a ſtripe of white: the head and neck are black, marked with a few obſcure ferruginous ſpots on the nape: the upper parts of the body black; beneath cinereous, growing whitiſh near the vent: the wings reach to the baſe of the tail, which is compoſed of fourteen feathers, all of which, except the two middle ones, are ferruginous at the ends: legs livid: webs black.

Place and Manners. This ſpecies is met with in the ſeas between *Japan* and *Kamtſchatka*, and ſometimes very far from land; in this caſe ſeen ſingle, but on land are found in flocks*. Make the neſts in burrows among the rocks. Are wonderfully active in the water, but on the contrary no bird is more clumſy and ſtupid on ſhore; with the greateſt difficulty get upright on their legs, and then cannot ſtand, except the rump be propped up on a ſtone or other elevation: will now and then fly on board ſhips of evenings, when they may be taken by the hand. The fleſh is very little valued;

* This may poſſibly be the kind of *Auk* mentioned by *Ellis*, which was ſeen by *myriads*. It had a compreſſed bill, and large in proportion to the bird: plumage a dark brown, or rather black: breaſt whitiſh: and towards the abdomen of a reddiſh brown colour.—*Ellis, Narr.* vol. ii. p. 252.

nor

nor can the down be ſeparated from the ſkin, ſo as to become uſeful; but the eggs are thought very good.

Alca pſittacula, *Pall. Spic.* v. p. 13. pl. 2. 5.
Stariki, *Hiſt. Kamtſch.* p. 155.
Perroquet Auk, *Arct. Zool.* N° 433.

9. PERROQUET A. Pl. XCV. Fig. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a trifle bigger than the *Little Auk*, but not unlike it in ſhape. The bill is much compreſſed on the ſides, and in ſhape convex both above and beneath: the noſtrils are pervious, placed in the middle of it; parallel to the edge, and at a little diſtance from it, above theſe, is a furrow, reaching from the baſe to the middle: the colour of the bill a deep red: the viſage adjoining the bill is much prolonged, whence the eyes, which are ſmall, appear far back in the head: in the middle of the upper eyelid is a white ſpot; and from the hinder part of the eye ſprings a ſlender tuft of white feathers, which hang looſely on each ſide of the neck: the head, neck, and upper parts, are black, inclining to hoary on the fore part of the neck: the under parts from the breaſt white: thighs duſky: wings and tail even, the laſt very ſhort: legs dirty yellow: webs brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Found at *Kamtſchatka*, with the laſt ſpecies: alſo in the iſles towards *Japan*, and the weſtern ſhores of *America*; moſt frequent in the laſt: ſometimes ſeen in flocks, but ſeldom far from land, except driven by ſtorms. Of nights harbour in the crevices of rocks. Lay an egg almoſt the ſize of a *Hen*'s, of a dirty white or yellowiſh colour, ſpotted with brown; this they do about the middle of *June*, upon the bare rock or ſand, for they make no neſt. Are, like moſt of the tribe, ſtupid birds, as may be evinced by

by the ridiculous method of catching them:—One of the natives places himſelf under a looſe garment of fur, of a particular make, with large open ſleeves, among the rocks, at evening; when the birds, returning to their lodging-places at duſk, run under the ſkirts, and up the arm-holes, for ſhelter during the night; the man concealed beneath kills them as faſt as they enter, and by this means as many are taken in one evening as he can carry away. Their ſtupidity likewiſe occaſions them to fly aboard a ſhip at ſuch times, miſtaking it for a rooſting-place; whereby navigators have been taught to avoid the danger of falling in too near with land, either of evenings or on approaching ſtorms. The eggs are eſteemed good.

10. ANCIENT A.

Ancient Auk, *Arct. Zool.* N° 430. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. A TRIFLE bigger than the *Little Auk:* length near eleven inches. Bill one inch and a quarter; the baſe white; from the noſtrils to the end black: the feathers come very forward on the bill; and the eyes are placed far back in the head: the head, ſides, and throat, are deep black: the upper part of the body and wings duſky black; the under of a pure white: on the ears, juſt behind the eyes, ſpring ſeveral long narrow white feathers, which lay on each ſide of the neck, meeting at the lower part, and forming a creſcent; theſe are ſomewhat curled at the origin, where they are moſt numerous, and may *perhaps* be erected, at the will of the bird, as a ruff: the legs are placed quite in the vent, are one inch and a quarter long, and duſky: the tail ſhort, rounded, and black.

Inhabits various parts, from the weſt of *North America* to *Kamtſchatka* and the *Kurile Iſlands* *. PLACE.

Alca alle, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 211. 5.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 142.—*Brun. Orn.* N° 106.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 54.—*Act. Nidr.* i. p. 261. t. 6.—*Martin Spitſb.* p. 61. t. M. c. II. ← LITTLE A.

Le petit Guillemot, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 73. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 354.

Mergulus melanoleucos roſtro acuto brevi, *Raii Syn.* p. 135. A. 5.

Small black and white Diver, *Will. Orn.* p. 343. pl. 59.—*Edw.* pl. 91.

Greenland Dove, or Sea Turtle, *Albin*, i. pl. 85.

Little Auk, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 233. pl. 82.—*Act. Zool.* N° 429. *Lev. Muſ.*

SIZE of a *Blackbird:* length near nine inches. The bill is ſhort and ſtout, and ſomewhat rounded in ſhape; colour black: the upper parts of the bird are black, the under white: ſcapulars ſtreaked with white: acroſs the wings a trace of white: the legs yellowiſh brown: webs black. DESCRIPTION.

The *male* is ſaid to differ in having the throat black.

Edwards's bird, and that figured in the *Britiſh Zoology*, have the head and neck black; and are ſuppoſed to differ in ſex from the above-deſcribed, but this is not clear: I have received the laſt from *North America*, from which place I have ſeen two more of the ſame; but the few I have met with of *Engliſh* ſpecimens, among which are two in my own collection, were like the firſt-mentioned. PLACE AND MANNERS.

We believe this ſpecies not to be very common in *England*, being only met with now and then. We have received it from *Dover*; and a ſecond ſpecimen was ſhot near *Dartford*. It ſeems to be moſt plentiful towards the *north*, being met with in various parts as far as *Spitſbergen*. Common in *Greenland*, in company

* *Act. Zool.*

with

with the *black-billed* ſpecies, and feeds on the ſame food. Lays two blueiſh white eggs, larger than thoſe of a *Pigeon*. Flies quick, and dives well; and is always dipping its bill into the water while ſwimming, or at reſt on the water. Walks better on land than others of the genus. It grows fat in the ſtormy ſeaſon, from the waves bringing plenty of *crabs* and ſmall *fiſh* within its reach. From its ſize is leſs ſought after than the others; but the ſame means are uſed in taking it, being not a very crafty bird. In *Greenland* * it is called the *Ice-bird*, being the harbinger of ice †. This ſometimes is ſeen of a pure white ‡.

12. FLAT-BILLED A.

Pygmy Auk, *Arct. Zool.* N° 431.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE a trifle leſs than the *Little Auk*: length ſeven inches. Bill under three quarters of an inch in length, colour black; along the top it is ridged, but on each ſide of the ridge conſiderably depreſſed, as in the *Duck* genus: the noſtrils are placed parallel to the edge of the upper mandible; the point of the bill ſlightly curved: the viſage is ſomewhat prolonged, as in the *Perroquet Auk*; and the ſides between the bill and eye furniſhed with a few narrow pale feathers: the plumage on all the upper parts is ſooty black: chin and throat very pale: fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, paler than above, and inclining much to aſh-colour: middle of the laſt dirty white: legs duſky.

PLACE. The above inhabits *Bird Iſland*, between *Aſia* and *America*; where our late voyagers met with them in conſiderable numbers.

* Met with there in great abundance.—*Phipp. Voy.* p. 186. † *Arct. Zool.*

‡ Alca candida, *Brun.* p. 26. N° 107.—*Muller*, p. 17.

GENUS

GENUS LXXXV. GUILLEMOT.

N° 1. Fooliſh G.
2. Leſſer G.
3. Black G.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
VAR. C.
VAR. D.
VAR. E.
N° 4. White G.
5. Marbled G.

BILL ſlender, pointed; the upper mandible ſlightly bending towards the end; baſe covered with ſhort feathers.
Noſtrils lodged in a hollow near the baſe.
Tongue ſlender, almoſt the length of the bill.
Legs furniſhed with three toes, all placed forwards.

1.
+ FOOLISH G.

Colymbus Troile, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 220. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 149.—*Brun.* N° 108.—*Muller*, N° 152.—*Friſch.* t. 185.
Le Guillemot, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 70. 1. pl. 6. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 350. pl. 25.—*Pl. Enl.* 903.
Lonruvia Hoieri, Guillemot, or Sea-hen, *Raii Syn.* p. 120. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 324. pl. 65.—*Alb.* i. pl. 84.—*Edw.* pl. 359. fig. 1.
Fooliſh Guillemot, *Br. Zool.* N° 234.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 436.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſeventeen inches: breadth twenty-ſeven: weight twenty-four ounces. The bill is three inches long, ſtrait, pointed, and black: the inſide of the mouth yellow: the feathers on the upper part of the bill ſhort and ſoft like velvet: from the eye to the hind part of the head is a ſmall diviſion of the

feathers: the head, neck, back, wings, and tail, deep mouſe-colour: tips of the leſſer quills white: under parts of the body the ſame: ſides under the wings marked with duſky lines: juſt above the thighs are ſome long feathers, that curl over them: legs duſky.

Mr. *Brunnich* * mentions a variety, having a broader and ſhorter bill, and the margins of it yellow, even in dried ſpecimens; and *Muller* † another, with a ring of white round the eyes, and a line of the ſame behind them.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird is ſufficiently plenty on the *Engliſh* coaſts in the ſummer ſeaſon, when it is found ſometimes in aſtoniſhing numbers on our rocky cliffs; at which time our gunners frequently go, in order to perfect themſelves in the art of ſhooting flying; for which purpoſe none are more fit than theſe ſilly birds, as they will ſee their companions killed one after another, without doing more than making a circuit, and alighting in the ſame place, to be ſhot at in turn. Along with theſe are the *Auks*, and both of them are indiſcriminately called *Willocks* by the ſportſmen. They lay one large egg, more than three inches in length, of a blueiſh white, or pale ſea-green, and ſo irregularly ſpotted and ſtreaked with black, that no two are alike. They are ſaid to continue in the *Orknies* the whole year ‡. The chief places they are known to breed in are, the uninhabited iſle of *Prieſtholm*, near the iſle of *Angleſey*: on a rock called *Godreve*, not far from *St. Ives* in *Cornwall*: the *Farn Iſles*, near the coaſt of *Northumberland*: and the cliffs about *Scarborough* in *Yorkſhire* §. They are alſo found in moſt of the northern parts of *Europe*,

* *Orn.* N° 109. † *Zool. Dan.* ‡ *Br. Zool.* § *Willughby.*

to *Spitſbergen**, the coaſt of *Lapmark*, and along the *White* and *Icy Sea*, quite to *Kamtſchatka*. Is frequently met with on the coaſts of *Italy* in the winter †. It is alſo known in *Newfoundland*, and in a few parts of the continent of *North America*, but has not hitherto been talked of as common. Our laſt voyagers met with it on the coaſt north of *Nootka Sound* ‡.

It is known by ſeveral names; by the *Welch*, *Guillem:* at *Northumberland* and *Durham*, *Guillemot*, or *Sea-hen:* in *Yorkſhire*, a *Scout:* by the *Corniſh*, *Kiddaw:* and in the ſouthern parts, *Willock*. In *Kamtſchatka* it is called *Aru* or *Kara*. The inhabitants of the laſt kill them in numbers for the ſake of their fleſh, though it is certainly very tough and ill-taſted; but more eſpecially for their ſkins, of which, as of other *fowls*, they make garments: the eggs are alſo accounted a great delicacy §.

Ringuia, *Brun.* N° 110. 111.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 103.
Leſſer Guillemot, *Br. Zool.* N° 235. pl. 83. fig. 1.
Lev. Muſ.

2.
+ LESSER G.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is leſs than the *fooliſh Guillemot:* its length ſixteen inches: breadth twenty-ſix: weight nineteen ounces. Bill two inches and a half, black: the top of the head, taking in the eyes, the hind part of the neck, the back, wings, and tail, are black; behind the eye continued in a ſtreak on each ſide: the greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming a narrow band on the wings: the ſides of the head beneath the eye, and all the under parts, white: legs black.

* *Phypps Voy.* p. 187. † *Arct. Zool.* ‡ *Cook's laſt Voy.* vol. ii. p. 352.
§ *Hiſt. Kamtſch.* p. 154.

It varies in having the black ſtreak behind the eye much broader in ſome birds *.

PLACE. This is much leſs common than the *fooliſh Guillemot*; and only frequents our coaſts in winter: is rarely ſeen on thoſe of *Wales*; but in the *Firth of Forth*, in *Scotland*, met with, along with the *Black-billed Auks*, in innumerable flocks, in purſuit of *ſprats*; they are there called *Morrots*; and all retire before ſpring †. Are frequent alſo, along with the young or *Black-billed Auks*, on our weſtern coaſts, in the winter; having received them from *Teignmouth* in *Devonſhire*, the middle of *December* 1783. We have great reaſon to ſuſpect that theſe birds are no other than the *fooliſh Guillemot* in a young ſtate: as to ſhape and make they no ways differ; and as to their being white on the ſides of the head and throat, it is ſo with the young *Razor-bills*; and we have ſcarce a doubt, but that they change with age, in the ſame manner as thoſe birds do.

3.
+ BLACK G.

Colymbus Grylle, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 220. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 148.—*Brun.* N° 113.—*Muller*, N° 151.—*Act. Nidr.* i. t. 4.—*Friſch.* t. 185.

Le petit Guillemot noir, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 76.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 354.—*Pl. Enl.* 917. (Female.)

Kaiaver, or Kaior, *Hiſt. Kamtſ.* p. 157.

Greenland Dove, or Sea Turtle, *Raii Syn.* p. 121. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 326. pl. 78.—*Anderſ. Groenl.* ii. pl. 1.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 80. (The male.)

Black Guillemot, *Br. Zool.* N° 236.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 437.

Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is thirteen or fourteen inches in length: twenty-two in breadth: and weighs fourteen ounces. The bill an inch and a half long, ſtrait, ſlender, and black: the inſide of the

* *Brunnich.* † *Br. Zool.*

mouth

mouth red: the general colour of the plumage is black, except a large portion of white on the wing coverts; and the ſecond quills tipped with white: the legs are ſcarlet: claws black. This is the ſummer dreſs.

The *male* and *female* are ſaid not to differ when of adult age: they certainly change colour in the winter *: ſometimes individuals are met with wholly black †.

3. Var. A.

LARGER than the laſt: length eighteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, and black: the general colour of the plumage ſooty black, paleſt beneath: ſeveral of the middle wing coverts tipped with white, forming a broad oblong ſpot acroſs the wing: the ſecondaries are alſo marked with white, meeting the firſt in an acute angle: legs red. Description.

Inhabits *Aoonalaſhka*. In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*. Place.

3. Var. B.

Le petit Guillemot rayé, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 78. 4.
Uria Balthica, *Brun.* N° 116‡.
Spotted Greenland Dove, *Edw.* pl. 50.

IN this the upper parts are of a browniſh black, tranſverſely ſtriped with a darker colour: the ſides of the head, and under parts, from chin to vent, duſky white, tranſverſely barred with pale aſh-colour: wing coverts white, part of them mixed with black: legs dirty fleſh-colour. Description.

This came from *Greenland*. Place.

* *Faun. Groenl.* † Mr. *Hutchins.*

‡ Both this and the following are ſuppoſed to be old birds in the *winter dreſs*. *Faun. Groenl.*—Some become wholly white in winter. *Arct. Zool.*

Uria

3. VAR. C.

Uria Balthica, *Brun.* N° 115.

DESCRIPTION. IN this the head, neck, and breaſt, are white, very lightly ſpotted with black: back black, with ſome of the feathers edged with white: belly ſnow white: wings and tail black; and a patch of white on the firſt, as in the others.

PLACE. This from *Chriſtianſoë*, and called there *Sildeperris*.

3. VAR. D.

DESCRIPTION. AT Sir *Joſeph Banks*'s I obſerve a further variety, not greatly differing. Length fourteen inches: the upper parts of the body duſky black: crown mottled with white: hind part of the neck inclining to aſh-colour: greater wing coverts irregularly marked black and white: quills and tail black: the under parts white, marked with obſcure duſky black lines, except the chin, which is plain white: legs pale brown: webs duſky.

PLACE. From *Kamtſchatka?*

3. VAR. E.

Uria grylloides, *Brun.* N° 114?—*Act. Nidr.* i. p. 268.
Spotted Guillemot, *Br. Zool.* ii. pl. 83. fig. 2.

DESCRIPTION. IN this the plumage is in patches of white and black on the upper parts, and all beneath white. In *Brunnich*'s bird the belly was ſpotted white and black: he ſuppoſes it to be a bird of the firſt year *.

PLACE. The *Black Guillemot* is found on the *Baſs* iſland, in *Scotland*, and the *Iſle of St. Kilda:* viſits the laſt in *March*. Makes the neſt

* See *Faun. Groenl.*

far

far under ground: lays a grey egg; or, according to others, two *, of a whitiſh colour, as big as thoſe of a Hen, marked with many grey and black ſpots. Seen alſo on the rocks of *Llandidno*, in *Caernarvonſhire* †, and in the *Farn Iſles*, off the coaſt of *Northumberland*. Moſtly fly in pairs. Dive well, hence by ſome called *Diving Pigeons* ‡.

Met with on all the *Greenland* ſhores in numbers, and feeds on ſmall *fiſh*. It lays the beginning of *June*; the eggs are eaten by the inhabitants. The ſkin of the *body* put to the ſame uſes as that of the *Auks*; and that of the *legs* uſed as a bait to their fiſhing-lines. Found alſo at *Spitzbergen* §. At *Kamtſchatka* builds the neſt on high rocks in the ſea, and whiſtles very loud; hence by the *Coſſacs* is called *Jvoſhik*, or *Poſt-boy* ‖. In this laſt place a variety is alſo found, with a white line iſſuing from the white ſpot on the wings ¶. Common at *Hudſon's Bay* at all ſeaſons, in the extremes of the bay, and very numerous: called there by the name of *Seſekeſewuck*.

Cepphus lacteolus, *Pall. Spic.* v. p. 33.

4. WHITE G.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Black Guillemot*. Bill browniſh fleſh-colour: inſide of the mouth white: irides brown: eye-lids browniſh

* See *Faun. Groenl.*—According to *Steller*, the eggs are whitiſh, ſpotted with ruſt, and ſpeckled with aſh-colour.—*Br. Zool.*

† *Id.* ‡ *Arct. Zool.* § *Phipps Voy.* p. 186.

‖ The *bill*, as well as the legs, is there ſaid to be red; but I cannot find any one who has ſeen the bill of that colour. Indeed *Linnæus* ſays, "Roſtrum, & "pedes, & faux ſanguinea;" but I fear he did not aver it from his own obſervations. ¶ *Arct. Zool.*

fleſh-

fleſh-colour: head and body white as ſnow: back, wings, and baſe of the tail, pale grey: the reſt of its length white: ſhape ſomewhat pointed: quills whitiſh, down the ſhafts inclining to brown; the outer one the longeſt: all the ſecondaries nearly of equal length: legs duſky fleſh-colour; naked far above the knees: claws duſky.

PLACE. This *Pallas* mentions as a *nondeſcript*; and was met with by him on the coaſt of *Holland*, caſt aſhore between the villages of *Catwick* and *Scheveningen*, in the winter 1760.

5. MARBLED G. PL. XCVI.

Marbled Guillemot, *Arct. Zool.* N° 438. pl. 22. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is larger than the *little Auk*: and is ten inches in length.

The bill compreſſed a little on the ſides, rather ſlender, and one inch in length: crown of the head duſky: upper part of the body tranſverſely barred with tawny, cheſnut, and blackiſh brown, as far as the tail, which is ſhort and black: the wing coverts duſky, ſome of the larger edged with white: quills black: the chin and throat are duſky, mixed with irregular blotches of white: ſides of the neck plain duſky: breaſt, belly, and vent, irregularly barred and undulated with duſky and white, changing to the laſt at the vent: legs and toes of a pale orange: webs and claws black.

Male and *female* much alike.

PLACE. The above inhabits *Prince William's Sound*, on the weſtern coaſt of *America*; from whence the pair in the *Leverian Muſeum* was brought. One in the poſſeſſion of Sir *Joſeph Banks* was found at *Kamtſchatka*.

GENUS

Marbled Guillemot.

GENUS LXXXVI. DIVER.

N° 1. Northern D.
2. Imber D.
3. Speckled D.
4. Black-throated D.
N° 5. Red-throated D.
6. Striped D.
7. Chineſe D.

BILL ſtrong, ſtrait, pointed; upper mandible the longeſt; edges of each bending inwards.

Noſtrils linear; the upper part divided by a ſmall cutaneous appendage.

Tongue long, and pointed; ſerrated on each ſide near the baſe.

Legs thin and flat.

Toes four in number, the exterior the longeſt; the back one ſmall, joined to the interior by a ſmall membrane.

Tail ſhort; conſiſts of twenty feathers.

1. NORTHERN D.

Colymbus glacialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 221. 5.—*Brun.* N° 134.—*Muller,* N° 155.—*Friſch.* t. 185. A.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 62.
Le grand Plongeon tacheté, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 120. 6. pl. 11. fig. 1.
Le Plongeon tacheté, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 117. 5. (a young bird.)
L'Imbrim, *Buf. Oiſ.* vi. p. 258. pl. 22.—*Pl. Enl.* 952.
Colymbus maximus caudatus, *Raii Syn.* p. 125. A. 4.
Greateſt ſpeckled Diver, or Loon, *Will. Orn.* p. 341.—*Albin,* iii. pl. 93.
Northern Diver, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 237. pl. 84.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 439. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is the largeſt of the *Diver* genus, weighing ſixteen pounds: and meaſures near three feet ſix inches in length:

the breadth four feet eight inches. The bill is four inches and a half long, and black: the head and neck of a deep velvety black: under the chin is a patch of white, marked with ſeveral parallel lines of black: on each ſide of the neck a large portion of the ſame, elegantly marked with black lines, like the firſt, almoſt uniting at the back part: ſides of the breaſt marked in the ſame manner, but the lines not ſo numerous: the hind part of the neck, back, wing coverts, and ſcapulars, are black, marked with round ſpots of white, which grow larger as they are fartheſt downwards; and on the ſcapulars, and part of the larger coverts, the ſpots are of a ſquare form, and placed in rows: the quills and tail are black: the wings are ſhort: the breaſt and under parts white: legs black.

FEMALE. The *female* is leſs; and in her the ring on the neck is leſs diſtinct. In young birds alſo the plumage does not ſeem ſoon to come to perfection, even when of a conſiderable ſize; hence we ſuſpect that the bird does not arrive at perfection till the ſecond year at leaſt.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies inhabits ſeveral parts of the *North* of *Europe*, but is not very frequent on our ſhores; nor ever ſeen *ſouthward*, except in very ſevere winters. Seldom met with on land *, being for the moſt part on the open ſea, where it is continually diving for *fiſh*, which it does with great agility, and flies high and well. Is common in *Iceland* and *Greenland* †, where it breeds, and at

* One of theſe was caught alive near *Keſwick*, in *Cumberland*, in *July*, 1781. It was, as is ſuppoſed, making for the *lake*, but grew tired before it had power to reach it. Dr. *Heyſham*.—*Willughby* mentions one being taken in the iſland of *Jerſey*.

† Alſo at *Spitſbergen*.—*Phypps's Voy.* p. 187.

that time frequents the freſh waters. Is ſufficiently plentiful in *Norway*, and all along the *Arctic* coaſts, as far as the river *Ob*, in the *Ruſſian* dominions. The *Barabinzians*, a nation ſituated between that river and the *Irtiſch*, tan the breaſts of this and other *water-fowl*; whoſe ſkins they prepare in ſuch a manner as to preſerve the down upon them; and, ſewing a number of them together, their huſbands ſell them, to make *pellices*, *caps*, &c. Garments made of theſe are very warm, never imbibing the leaſt moiſture; and are more laſting than could be imagined *. Met with alſo among the lakes of *Hudſon's Bay*.

The *female* lays two large pale brown or ſtone-coloured eggs, in *June*. Changes place according to the ſeaſon. Found at times at *New York*. The natives of *Greenland* uſe the ſkins for cloathing; and the *Indians* about *Hudſon's Bay* adorn their heads with circlets of their feathers †. At the laſt place it is known by the name of *Athinue-moqua*. As they are ſeldom ſeen on the *ſea-coaſts*, but chiefly among the *lakes*, they are called by the *Indians*, *Inland Loons* ‡.

* *Ruſſia*, vol. ii. p. 234.—The downy ſide worn outwards. *Id.* vol. iii. p. 21.
† *Arct. Zool.* ‡ Mr. *Hutchins*.

2.
+ IMBER D.

Colymbus immer, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 232. 6.—*Brun.* 129.—*Muller*, p. 29.
Le grand Plongeon, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 105. 1. pl. 10. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 251.—*Pl. Enl.* 914.
Colymbus maximus *Geſneri*, *Raii Syn.* p. 126. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 342.
Ember Gooſe, *Sibbald Scot.* 21.—*Wallace Orkney*, 16.—*Debes Ferroe Iſles*, 138.—*Pontop.* ii. 80.
Imber, *Br. Zool.* N° 238. pl. 84.
Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is leſs than the *Northern Diver*, and meaſures above two feet in length. The bill is four inches and a quarter long, and of a duſky brown: the top of the head, and hind part of the neck, are brown: forehead, and ſides of the head and neck, ſpeckled with brown: the back and wings brown; each feather margined with a paler brown: on the middle of the neck the brown comes very forward, and almoſt ſurrounds it; above this it is ſpotted black and white: except theſe markings, all the under parts, from chin to vent, are white; but the laſt is mottled with brown: quills and tail brown, the laſt edged with white: legs duſky.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſaid to be leſs defined in colour, being merely brown on the upper parts; of a duſky white beneath; and ſcarcely ſpeckled at all on the ſides of the neck. In the *Leverian Muſeum* is one anſwering to this laſt deſcription; and in my own collection another of the ſame; but we have ever eſteemed them as birds not in an adult ſtate.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is better known in the *northern* parts of this iſland than the *ſouthern*, where it ſeldom appears, except the winter be very ſevere. Inhabits the ſeas about the *Orknies*, and the

the *Ferroe Iſles*. Found alſo in *Iceland*, and moſt parts of *Northern Europe*; likewiſe in *Kamtſchatka*; but not in any part of *Sibiria* or *Ruſſia*. Inhabits *Switzerland*, particularly on the *Lake Conſtance*, where it is known by the name of *Fluder*. Said to dive wonderfully well, and to riſe at an amazing diſtance from the place where it plunged. Makes the neſt among the *reeds* and *flags*, and places it in the water; ſo that it is continually wet, as in ſome of the *Grebe* genus. Has a loud ſhrill cry. Is difficult to be taken, either on land or ſwimming on the water; but is not unfrequently caught under the water, by a hook baited with a *ſmall fiſh*, its uſual food *.

Colymbus ſtellatus, *Brun.* N° 130.—*Muller*, N° 159.

3.

Le petit Plongeon, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 108. 2. pl. 10. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 254. pl. 21.—*Pl. Enl.* 992. ✚ SPECKLED D.

Greateſt tailed Diver, or Loon, *Raii Syn.* p. 125. A. 4. var ?—*Will. Orn.* p. 341. pl. 61.

Colymbus caudatus ſtellatus, *Nov. Com. Petr.* iv. p. 424. — *Will. Orn.* pl. 62.

Greateſt ſpeckled Loon, *Albin*, i. pl. 82.—*Br. Zool.* N° 239.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 441.

Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is ſtill leſs than the *Imber:* weighs two pounds and a half: is twenty-ſeven inches in length, and three feet nine in breadth. The bill is three inches long, and bends a trifle upwards; of a pale horn-colour; the top of the upper

* Sometimes taken twenty yards deep under water, viz. with a *net*, or *iron-hook* baited with a *fiſh*. They are commonly ſold for two drachms and a half of ſilver apiece.—*Willughby*.

mandible

mandible duſky: the head is duſky, dotted with grey: hind part of the neck plain duſky: the ſides under the eye, the chin, and throat, white: fore part of the neck very pale aſh-colour: back duſky, marked with oval ſpots of white: ſides of the breaſt and body the ſame, but ſmaller: the ſpots on the rump and tail minute: breaſt and under parts white: quills duſky: legs brown: webs and claws pale.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is pretty frequent in *England*; ſufficiently ſo on the river *Thames*, where it is called by the fiſhermen *Sprat Loon*, being often ſeen in vaſt numbers among the ſhoals of that *fiſh*, diving after them, and frequently approaching very near the boats while fiſhing. It is common about the *Baltic* and the *White Sea*, but not obſerved in other parts of *Ruſſia*, yet is a native of *Kamtſchatka*. It lays two eggs, in the graſs, on the borders of lakes not far from the ſea; they are exactly oval, the ſize of thoſe of a *Gooſe*, duſky, marked with a few black ſpots *.

Theſe are alſo frequent about the *fiſh-ponds* in *France*, except they are frozen, when they betake themſelves to the rivers.

This and the two laſt viſit *New York* in winter, but return very far north to breed.

* *Arct. Zool.*

4. BLACK-THROATED D.

Colymbus arcticus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 221. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 150.—*Brun. Orn.* N° 133.—*Muller*, N° 154.—*Raii Syn.* p. 125. 7.—*Act. Nidr.* i. p. 140. t. 2. fig. 1.

Le Plongeon à gorge noire, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 115. 4.

Le Lumme, ou petit Plongeon de la Mer du Nord, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 261.

Wormius's Northern Doucker, *Will. Orn.* p. 343. pl. 62.

Speckled Loon, *Edw.* pl. 146.

Black-throated Diver, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 241. pl. 85. fig. 2.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 444. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS meaſures two feet in length. Bill near two inches long, ſlender, and black: the fore part of the head and throat black: hind part of the head and neck aſh-colour; ſides of the laſt white, ſpotted with black: on the fore part of the neck a large patch of black, five inches in length, changing to purple and green in different lights: the back and upper parts black: ſcapulars marked with ſquare ſpots of white: wing coverts the ſame, but the ſpots are round: breaſt and belly white: quills duſky: tail ſhort and black: legs black, with a caſt of red on the inſide.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is now and then found in *England*, but is not common. Is ſufficiently plenty in the northern parts of *Europe*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, and *Denmark*. Frequent in the inland lakes of *Sibiria*; eſpecially thoſe of the *Arctic* regions: alſo in *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and the *Ferroe Iſles:* likewiſe in *America* at *Hudſon's Bay**. Suppoſed to cry and be very reſtleſs againſt *rain*, making a great noiſe †; hence the *Norwegians* think it impious to deſtroy this ſpecies ‡; but the *Swedes*, leſs ſuperſtitious, dreſs their ſkins, which, like all of this genus, are exceeding tough, and uſe them for *gun-caſes*, and facings for *winter caps* ‖.

* *Edwards.* † *Amœn. Acad.* iv. p. 587. ‡ *Arct. Zool.* ‖ *Faun. Suec.*

Colymbus

5. + RED-THROATED D.

Colymbus ſeptentrionalis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 220. 3.—*Brun.* N° 132.—*Muller*, N° 153.

Colymbus arcticus collo rufo, *Act. Nidr.* i. p. 244. t. 2. fig. 2.

Le Plongeon à gorge rouge, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 111. 3. pl. 11. fig. 1.—*Pl. Enl.* 308.

Red-throated Loon, *Edw.* pl. 97.

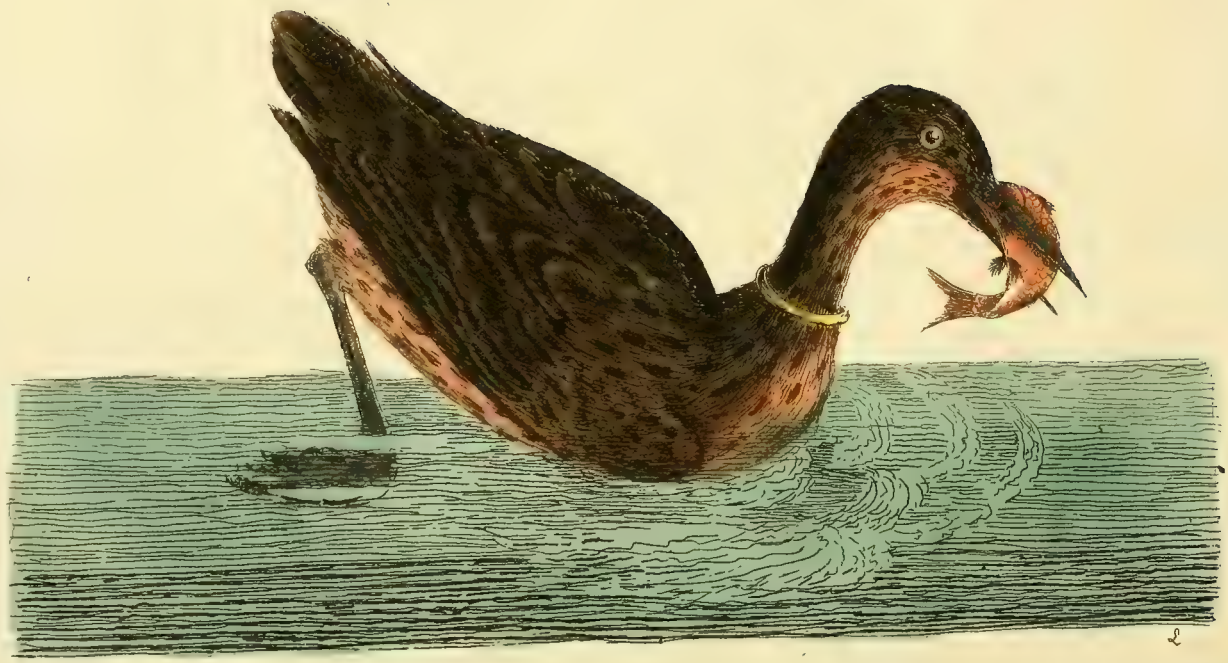
———— Diver, *Br. Zool.* N° 240. pl. 85. 1.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 443. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS weighs three pounds; and is two feet five inches in length. The bill three inches long, black, and ſlender: the head and chin are cinereous, dotted with brown: the reſt of the head, ſides of the neck, and throat, aſh-colour: the hind part of the neck longitudinally ſtreaked with duſky and white: the throat, and part of the neck, of a fine cheſnut red: from thence the under parts are white: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are duſky; the two firſt marked with a few white ſpots: the tail plain: thighs ſtreaked duſky and white: legs duſky, with a reddiſh tinge on ſome parts.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The *red-throated Diver*, like the *black-throated* one, is ſeldom met with *ſouthward*, except in ſevere winters. It breeds in the *northern* parts of *Scotland*, on the borders of the lakes. Found in *Ruſſia*, *Sibiria*, and *Kamtſchatka*; but does not haunt the inland lakes *. Common in *Iceland* and *Greenland*; breeds in the laſt in *June*, and lays two aſh-coloured eggs, marked with a few black ſpots; they are in ſhape longer, and more ſlender than thoſe of the *Hen*; making a neſt in the *graſs* on the ſhores of the firſt, compoſed of *moſs* and *graſs*, and placed contiguous to the water. It ſwims and dives well, and flies admirably, and while flying is very noiſy. Oftener frequent freſh waters than thoſe of the ſea.

* *Arct. Zool.*

Feeds



Chinese Diver.

Feeds on ſmall *fiſh*, *crabs*, and *ſea inſects*: and the ſkin is put to the ſame uſes as that of the *black-throated* ſpecies. Inhabits the rivers of *Hudſon's Bay* in the ſummer, appearing as ſoon as the rivers are open. Lays in *June*, and lines the neſt with a little down from its own breaſt; the young fly before the end of *Auguſt*, and they all depart in *September*. Are called by the natives, *Aſſee-moqua*. They prey much on the *fiſh* entangled in the *nets*; but are often thereby caught themſelves *.

Striped Diver, *Arct. Zool.* N° 442.

6. STRIPED D.

DESCRIPTION.

WEIGHT between two and three pounds. Bill ſtrong, three inches long, and black: head and neck light grey, ſtriped regularly downwards with long, narrow, black lines: back and ſcapulars duſky and plain: primaries, tail, and legs, duſky: cheeks, and whole under ſide of the body, of a gloſſy white.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits the inland lakes of *Hudſon's Bay*, about one hundred miles ſouthward of *York Fort*. Lays, in *June*, two eggs. Flies high, and paſſes backwards and forwards, making a great noiſe, which is ſaid to portend rain: deteſted by the natives, who look on this note as ſupernatural †. Named, at *Hudſon's Bay*, *Mathe-moqua* ‡.

7. CHINESE D. PL. XCVII.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE uncertain ‖. Bill duſky: irides aſh-colour: the upper parts of the head, neck, body, wings, and tail, duſky greeniſh brown; the middle of the feathers much darker: the fore part of the neck the ſame, but conſiderably paler: chin pale rufous: breaſt and under parts of the body pale rufous white, marked

* *Fourteen* have been taken out of a ſingle net at one tide. Mr. *Hutchins*.—The other ſpecies of *Diver* are likewiſe taken in the ſame manner.

† *Arct. Zool.* ‡ Mr. *Hutchins*.

‖ In the drawing the length was fourteen inches.

with duſky rufous ſpots: the quills and tail are plain brown, the laſt ſhort: legs aſh-colour.

PLACE. Suppoſed to inhabit *China*, as I ſaw it among other well-painted drawings at Sir *Joſeph Banks*'s; it was in the attitude of fiſhing, with a *braſs ring* round the middle of the neck, in the manner of the annexed figure.

From the various and uncertain accounts of authors, we are not clear what birds the *Chineſe* uſe for catching fiſh; the cuſtom, however, of doing it is manifeſt, from the relations of many travellers.—The bird uſed for this purpoſe has a *ring* faſtened round the middle of the neck, in order to prevent its ſwallowing; beſides this it has a ſlender long ſtring faſtened to it; and, thus accoutred, is taken by its maſter into his fiſhing-boat, from the edge of which it is taught to plunge after the fiſh as they paſs by; and as the ring prevents their paſſing further downwards, they are taken from the mouth of the bird as faſt as they are caught. In this manner ſometimes a great many are procured in the courſe of a few hours. When the keeper of the bird has taken ſufficient for himſelf, the ring is taken off, and the poor ſlave ſuffered to ſatisfy its own hunger *.

We do not here give this bird as the one moſt commonly uſed for the above purpoſe; but have thought right to figure it, as a ſpecies, if not new, at leaſt as not generally known; and probably, from the circumſtance of its ſituation in the painting, may prove one of the birds uſed on this occaſion.

* See an account of this *method* of fiſhing in *Du Halde Hiſt. China.*—*Oſb. Voy.* ii. p. 35. — *Salmon Mod. Hiſt.* i. p. 18.—*Will. Orn.* p. 329. and many other authors.—For a further account of this matter conſult the article *Corvorant.*

GENUS LXXXVII. SKIMMER.

N° 1. Black Sk.
VAR. A.

THE bill in this genus is greatly compreſſed; the lower mandible much longer than the upper.
Noſtrils linear and pervious.
Legs weak; back toe very ſmall.
Tail forked.

Rynchops nigra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 228. 1.
Le Bec-en-ciſeaux, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 223. 1. pl. 21. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 454. pl. 36.—*Pl. Enl.* 357.
Coupeur d'Eau, *Deſcr. Surin.* ii. p. 291.
Bec-de-hache, ou Pied rouge, *Hiſt. de la Louiſ.* ii. p. 117.
Avis novaculæ facie, the Sea Crow, *Raii Syn.* p. 194. 5. pl. 1. fig. 5.—*Petiv. Gaz.* t. 76. fig. 2. (the bill.)—*Edw.* pl. 281. (the bill.)
Cut-water, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 90.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 445.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

1.
BLACK SK.

PLATE IN FRONTISPIECE.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Black Guillemot:* length twenty inches: breadth three feet ſeven inches. The bill is of a ſingular ſtructure, the upper mandible being above an inch ſhorter than the under, the laſt four inches and a half in length; both mandibles are greatly compreſſed on the ſides; the upper ſhuts into the under like a *razor* into its handle, and both of them very ſharp on the edges; the baſe of the bill is red, the reſt black, and on the ſides of the under are ſeveral furrows: the forehead, chin, and all the under parts, are white: the reſt of the head, and the upper

parts of the body and wings, duſky black: acroſs the wings a bar of white: the tail is much ſhorter than the wings, and forked in ſhape; the two middle feathers are black; the next on each ſide the ſame, margined outwardly with white; the four outer ones white, daſhed with duſky down the ſhafts, leaſt ſo on the outer feathers: legs weak and red: claws black.

The *male* and *female* both alike.

Some birds are brown inſtead of black, and the white beneath leſs pure.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird inhabits *America*, from *New York* to *Guiana*, *Cayenne*, and *Surinam*; and, according to *Ray*, the *Eaſt Indies* alſo. It is commonly on the wing, and ſkims the ſurface of the water, continually dipping in its bill, to take up ſmall *fiſh*, on which it principally feeds. In ſtormy weather ſeeks the ſhores, and lives on *oyſters* and other *ſhell-fiſh*, which the ſhape of the bill enables it to open. It is called at *Madras*, *Coddel Cauka*, or *Summoodra Cauky*; at *Guiana*, *Taya-taya*; and at *New York*, *Skippog* *. By ſome theſe birds are called *Razor-bills*.

1.
VAR. A. Rynchops fulva, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 229. 2.
Le Bec-en-ciſeaux fauve, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 227. A.

DESCRIPTION. THIS differs from the laſt, in having thoſe parts of a fulvous colour which in that are of a black brown; but in other things it entirely agrees.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guiana*.

* Dr. *Blagden*.

GENUS

Genus LXXXVIII. TERN.

N° 1. Caſpian T.
Var. A.
Var. B.
2. Cayenne T.
3. Surinam T.
4. Sooty T.
5. African T.
6. Noddy T.
7. Simple T.
Var. A.
8. Egyptian T.
9. Sandwich T.
Var. A.
10. Striated T.
N° 11. Wreathed T.
12. Brown T.
13. Duſky T.
14. Common T.
15. Panayan T.
16. Cinereous T.
17. White T.
18. Leſſer T.
19. Chineſe T.
20. Southern T.
21. Hooded T.
22. Black T.
Var. A.
23. Brown T.

BIRDS of this genus have,
A ſtrait, ſlender, pointed bill.
Linear noſtrils.
The tongue ſlender, and ſharp.
Wings very long.
A ſmall back toe.
The tail forked.

1. CASPIAN T.

Sterna Caſpia, *N. C. Petr.* xiv. p. 582. N° 5. t. 22. fig. 2. (P. S. Pallas.)
Sterna tſchegrava, *N. C. Petr.* xiv. p. 500. 2. t. 13. 2. (J. Lepechin.)
Caſpian Tern, *Arct. Zool.* p. 526. B.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH one foot ten inches and a half: breadth three feet two inches. Bill crimſon: irides of a dull colour: forehead, crown, hind head, and round the eyes, deep black, here and there dotted with white; and a ſmall whitiſh creſcent on the lower eye-lid: the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, are hoary: ſides of the neck, the fore parts, and all beneath the body, the rump, and tail, white as ſnow; the laſt forked: the firſt ſix quills are deep aſh-colour, the margins and tips blackiſh; the others in colour like the back: legs black. In that deſcribed by *Pallas* the baſtard wing was marked with ſagittal black ſpots; and the legs reddiſh brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is very frequent in the *Caſpian Sea*, and neighbouring parts, about the mouth of the *Jaick*; wandering at times up the great river *Ob*, even towards the *Frozen Ocean*. Fiſhes both in the ſea and rivers, much in the ſame manner as the *black-headed Gull*. At times ſeen ſuſpended in the air, and then all at once darting into the water after a *fiſh*; at other times ſkimming the ſurface, like a *Swallow*. Mixes with the *Gulls* on the rocks. Lays two pretty large eggs, ſpotted with brown. Its note is like a perſon laughing. The *Ruſſians* call it *Tſchegrava*.

Br.

Br. Muſ.

1. VAR. A.

SIZE of the *Herring Gull:* length twenty-one inches. Bill ſtout, three inches and a half long, and of a deep red: the top of the head, and ſides, taking in the eyes, are black ſpotted with white: the reſt of the head, neck, and under parts, white: back hoary: quills pale grey, with white ſhafts: on the ſcapulars a few duſky ſpots: tail ſhort, and forked; croſſed with a few duſky bars near the end; the wings exceed it in length by three inches and a half: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Bombay*. Called by the *Indians, Talla*. PLACE.

Br. Muſ.

1. VAR. B.

LENGTH nineteen or twenty inches. Bill three inches, ſtout, and of a pale yellow: noſtrils pervious: the crown of the head black; the feathers longiſh, and forming a kind of penſile creſt at the nape; the reſt of the head, neck, and under parts of the body, white: back and wings pale cinereous grey: quills grey, with the ends duſky; the inner webs, half way from the baſe, white: tail grey, forked; the end half of the outer feather white: the ſhafts of quills and tail white; the laſt is exceeded by the firſt by an inch: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Suppoſed to inhabit *China*. We have alſo ſeen the ſame, or one greatly reſembling, from the *Friendly Iſles* in the *South Seas*. Is alſo found at *Hapaee*, one of the *Sandwich Iſles*. PLACE.

La

2. CAYENNE T.

La grande Hirondelle de Mer de Cayenne, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 346.—*Pl. Enl.* 988.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſixteen inches. Hind part of the head black: upper parts of the plumage grey, the feathers edged with pale rufous: the under parts of the body white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*.

3. SURINAM T.

Greater Tern, *Hiſt. de Surin.* ii. p. 187.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE not mentioned. Bill, head, neck, and breaſt, black: back, wings, and tail, aſh-colour: belly and thighs dirty white: legs and feet red: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Surinam*; but is often ſeen two hundred leagues from land. Its food in common is *fiſh*, and it will often purſue the leſſer ones in order to make them diſgorge what they have ſwallowed, which it ſeizes on as lawful prey *. We have ſeen ſuch a kind of bird in a collection which came from *Cayenne*, which differed only in having the vent rufous. This laſt was the ſize of the *Noddy*.

4. † SOOTY T.

L'Hirondelle de Mer à grande envergure, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 345.
Egg-Bird, *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 113.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 66. 275.
Noddy, *Damp. Voy.* iii. part 1. p. 142. pl. in p. 123. fig. 5. — *Hawkeſ. Voy.* iii. p. 652.
Sooty Tern, *Arct. Zool.* N° 447.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Noddy:* length ſixteen inches. Bill two inches and a quarter, black: the forehead is white, paſſing on each

* Were it not for this circumſtance proving it to be a bird of a larger ſize, we ſhould conclude it to be the *black Tern*, or its variety.

ſide

ſide to the upper part of the eye, where it ends in a point: through the eye a ſtreak of black, paſſing to the hind head: the crown, nape, hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts, wings, and tail, are black: the under parts, from the chin, white, paſſing a little backwards at the lower part of the neck: the under wing coverts, and inner ridge of the wing, white: quills dark greyiſh black: tail forked; the outer web of the exterior feather white, except juſt at the tip: the ſhafts of both quills and tail are white beneath: legs black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies ſeems pretty far ſpread, being met with in various parts by our voyagers. Sir *Aſhton Lever* received it from *New York*, from whence alſo I ſaw one in the collection of Colonel *Davies*; and in another collection a third, which came from *Cayenne*. In the iſland of *Aſcenſion*, they are in prodigious numbers. *Dampier* met with them off the coaſt of *New Holland*, and in great plenty in the *Roca* iſlands, near *Tortuga* *, where he has ſeen the neſts; and our late circumnavigators, between *New South Wales* and *New Guinea*, where one of theſe ſettled on the rigging †. It alſo ſometimes ſtrays farther ſouth, as it has been ſeen in lat. 48. 38 ‡. Moſt ſailors agree that this, and others of the *Noddy* tribe, ſeen at ſea, ſhew the vicinity of land, and that they ſeldom go above ſeventy or eighty leagues from it; but Capt. *Cook* ſays, this mark is not always to be relied on §. The ſpecimen in my collection came from *Chriſtmas Iſland*, where it is gregarious. It lays a ſingle egg upon the bare ground, in the month of *December*, making no neſt.

* *Damp. Voy.* vol. iii. part 1. p. 143.—vol. i. p. 53. † *Hawkeſ. Voy.* iii. p. 652.
‡ *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 113.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 66. § *Voy.* i. p. 275.

5. AFRICAN T.

Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. Bill black: general colour of the plumage white: top of the head mottled with black: wings of a pale blueiſh white, inclining to lead-colour, and ſpotted with brown: quills pale blue grey, margined with white, except the ends of the outer ones: the wings are longer than the tail, which is forked, the ends of the feathers duſky, mottled with white: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Africa*.

6. ✣ NODDY.

Sterna ſtolida, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 227. 1.—*Amœn. Acad.* iv. p. 240.
Le Fou, *Hiſt. de Louiſ.* ii. p. 119.
La Mouette brune, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 199. 15. pl. 18. fig. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 997.
Le Noddi, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 461. pl. 37.
Paſſer ſtultus, fooliſh Sparrow, *Raii Syn.* p. 154.—*Will. Orn.* p. 385.
Noddy, *Raii Syn.* p. 132. 10. 190. 2.—*Sloan. Jam.* i. p. 31. pl. 6. fig. 2.—*Brown Jam.* p. 481.—*Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 88.—*Damp. Voy.* iii. part 1. pl. in p. 123. fig. 6.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 446.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Black-cap Gull:* length fifteen inches: weight four ounces. Bill two inches long, ſlender, and black: the whole plumage of a ſooty brown, except the top of the head, which is white, changing at the hind part to aſh-colour: the quills and tail darker than the reſt: legs black.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This bird is met with very frequent at ſea; but ſcarce ever except within the tropics. Said to breed in the *Bahama Iſlands*, laying

laying the eggs on the bare rocks: on the *Roca Iſlands*, and various parts of the coaſt of *Braſil*, and *Cayenne*. Frequently flies on board the ſhips, and may be taken with the hand; but though ſeemingly thus ſtupid, will often bite the fingers ſeverely with the bill, and ſcratch with the claws, ſo as to make it unſafe to hold by a tender ſkin. When flying about in flocks, and particularly in breeding-time, are very noiſy. We are told alſo that they lay their eggs in vaſt numbers on certain ſmall rocky iſles near *St. Helena*; and that the eggs are good to eat. Some voyagers affirm that the ſight of this bird at ſea ſhews the mariner the vicinity of land; but others aver the contrary *. From their ſtupidity they are called by the ſailors *Noddy*. At *Otaheite* known by the name of *Oiyo*.

7. SIMPLE T. DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Noddy*: length fifteen inches. Bill nearly three inches in length, ſtout, and of a reddiſh colour: crown of the head nearly white: the upper parts of the neck and back pale lead-colour; the under white: behind each eye a ſpot of black: the leſſer wing coverts, ſcapulars, and tail, like the back: the middle and greater coverts white; but ſome of the laſt have the outer margins brown: quills black: tail but little forked, and the wings much exceed it in length: the legs are red.

PLACE.

This was deſcribed from a ſpecimen which came from *Cayenne*.

* *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 275.—*Cateſb. Car.* p. 88.—This laſt author has met with them above one hundred leagues from land.

7.
+ VAR. A.
DESCRIPTION. LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill two inches, black: from the forehead to the middle of the crown, the ſides of the head, the neck all round, and all the under parts, from chin to vent, and under wing coverts, white: the reſt of the crown and nape duſky, ending in a point, and a little mottled on the edges with white: the back and wings deep aſh-colour, nearly black: the ſhafts of the quills above are cheſnut; beneath white; as is alſo the outer web of the firſt: tail the colour of the back, but paler, not greatly forked, and is much ſhorter than the wings: legs black.

PLACE. This flew aboard a ſhip in the run from the *Madeiras* to the *Weſt Indies*.

8.
EGYPTIAN T.

Sterna Nilotica, *Haſſelq. It.* p. 273. N° 41.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Pigeon*. Bill black: head and upper part of the neck aſh-colour, marked with ſmall blackiſh ſpots: round the eyes black, dotted with white: back, wings, and tail, aſh-colour: the outer quills deep aſh-colour: all the under parts white: legs fleſh-colour: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Egypt:* found in flocks in *January*, eſpecially about *Cairo*. Feeds on *inſects, ſmall fiſh*, &c. May be found frequent among other birds, on the mud left by the overflowing of the river *Nile*.

9.
+ SANDWICH T.
DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eighteen inches. Bill two inches; colour black, with the tip horn-colour: tongue half the length of the bill:

irides hazel: forehead, crown, hind head, and ſides above the eye, black: the reſt of the head, neck, under parts of the body, and tail, white: the back and wings pale hoary lead-colour: the firſt five quills hoary black, the inner webs deeply margined with white; the ſixth like the others, but much paler; the reſt of the quills like the back: the tail is forked, the outer feather ſix inches and a quarter in length; the wings reach rather beyond it: legs and claws black: the under part of the feet duſky red.

Some ſpecimens have the top of the head dotted with white.

In young birds the upper parts are much clouded with brown; and the whole of the top of the head greatly mixed with white; but this is not peculiar, as the young of other *Terns* with black heads are in the ſame ſtate.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is pretty common on the coaſts of *Kent*, in the ſummer months, and breeds there: frequents that of *Sandwich* in vaſt flocks, and makes a ſcreaming noiſe. May be ſuppoſed to lay their eggs among the rocks in the month of *June*, and hatch them before the middle of *July*, as I have received the young birds from that diligent naturaliſt Mr. *Boys*, the end of *Auguſt* 1784. About the ſame time a young bird, with nearly the ſame markings, was ſhot by Dr. *Leith*, of *Greenwich*, on the banks of the *Thames* near that place*. Whether theſe birds only viſit us at uncertain ſeaſons, or have hitherto paſſed unnoticed among other *Terns*, we know not; but believe it has not yet been recorded as a *Britiſh* ſpecies. A young bird of this kind is in the *Leverian Muſeum*, but differed in having a mottling of black paſſing through the eye to the hind head: ſaid to have been brought from *South America*.

* A young one of this ſpecies is mentioned to have been ſhot near *Shrewſbury*. *Art. Zool.* N° 526.

Sterna

9. + Var. A.

Sterna nævia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 228. 5.
Rallus lariformis, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 156 *.
L'Hirondelle-de-Mer tachetée, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 216. 6. pl. 20. fig. 2.
La Guifette, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 339.—*Pl. Enl.* 924.
Cloven-footed Gull, *Albin,* ii. pl. 82.
Kamtſchatkan Tern, *Act. Zool.* p. 525. A.
Lev. Muſ.

Description.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill duſky: back part of the head and nape black, edged with rufous brown: the eye half ſurrounded at the back part with a black creſcent: the reſt of the head, neck, and under parts, white: back and wings of a blueiſh brown, the margins of the feathers paler: the outward part of the wing more inclined to blue grey: the wings exceed the tail in length; the laſt very little forked: legs duſky brown.

Place and Manners.

This by authors has been conſidered as a *ſpecies*, but is no doubt a young bird merely of the *Sandwich Tern*. *Buffon* ſays it is, in the ſtate he deſcribes, common on the coaſts of *Picardy*; that it lays about three eggs on a bed of dry *leaves*, among the *graſs*, and ſits ſeventeen days, and the young are all hatched at once. Has alſo been obſerved about *Kamtſchatka* †.

10. STRIATED T. Pl. XCVIII.

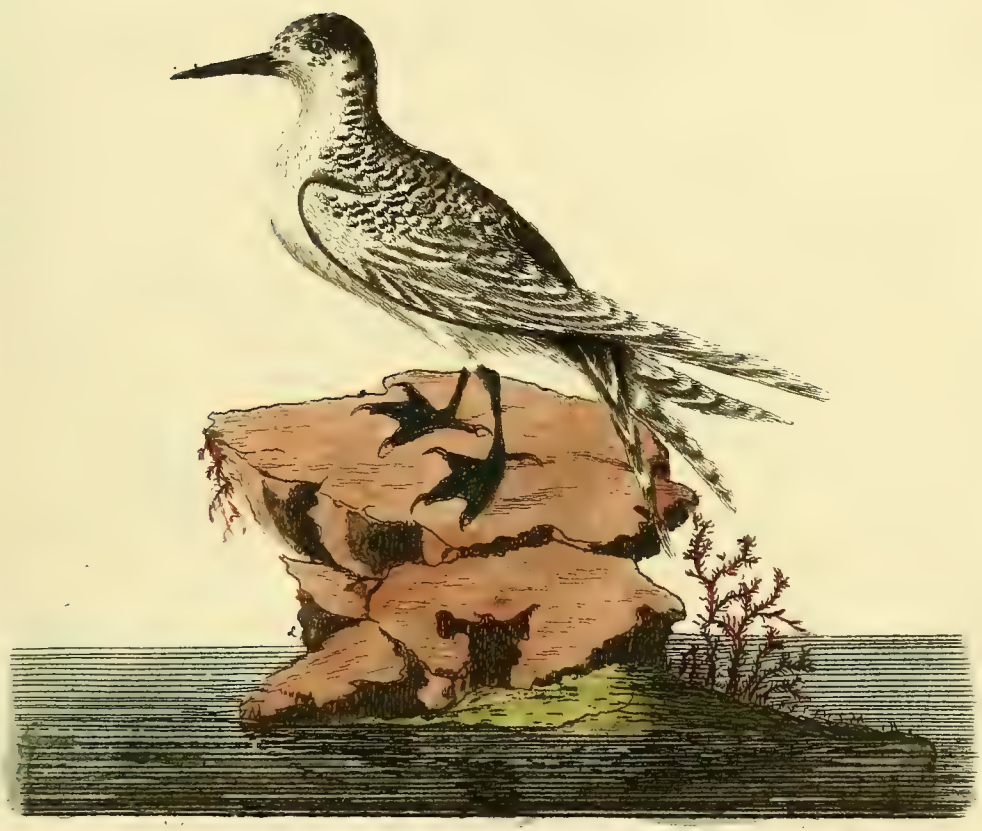
Description.

SIZE of the *white Tern?* Bill black: irides lead-colour: the crown of the head, and ſides, below the eyes, white,

* Rallus ſubtus albido-flaveſcens, cervice cæruleſcenti maculato digitis marginatis.—*Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 153. N° 3. (edit. 10.)

† *Act. Zool.*

mottled



Striated Tern.

mottled with black: the back part of the head and nape black: the hind part of the neck, back, and ſcapulars, white, tranſverſely waved with black, many of the feathers being tipped with that colour: wing coverts blueiſh white, ſome of the leſſer ones mottled with black: quills the ſame, with the outer margins black: all the under parts white: tail white, ſhorter than the wings; ſome of the feathers edged, and others tipped with black: legs lead-colour.

Inhabits the ſea and ſhores of *New Zealand*. From the drawings of Sir *Joſeph Banks*. This greatly reſembles the young of the *Sandwich Tern*. PLACE.

11. WREATHED T.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill rather ſlender, near two inches in length, and of a deep blood red: the top of the head, juſt taking in the eye on each ſide, and to the nape behind, black; this is bounded by a line of white all round; the reſt of the plumage a very pale aſh-colour, in ſome parts nearly white; the chin paleſt: rump, vent, and tail, pure white; the outer feather of the laſt inclines to aſh-colour: legs orange. DESCRIPTION.

A ſecond of theſe had a ſhorter bill: the tail aſh-coloured, with white ſhafts: and the general colour of the plumage every where darker: poſſibly a younger bird.

Inhabits *Chriſtmas Iſland*. In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*. PLACE.

12. + BROWN T.

THIS is a trifle leſs than the *Noddy*. Length fifteen inches: breadth thirty-four. Bill two inches, black: general colour of the plumage reddiſh brown; paleſt beneath: between the legs and vent white: the head, neck, and under parts, are plain: DESCRIPTION.

the feathers of the back and wing coverts fringed at the ends with reddiſh white: ſcapulars and ſecond quills tipped with white; under wing covert, and ridge of the wing, white: quills and tail duſky, the laſt forked; the ſhafts of both white beneath: legs pale reddiſh brown: claws black.

Some ſpecimens have the neck and breaſt feathers margined with duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*.

13. DUSKY T.

Sterna fuſcata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 228. 6.
L'Hirondelle-de-Mer brune, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 220. 7. pl. 21. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *black Tern:* length eleven inches. Bill an inch and a half long, of a greyiſh brown, with the tip black: the head, throat, and hind part of the neck, duſky brown: back, rump, ſcapulars, and upper tail coverts, the ſame, but the feathers have rufous margins: fore part of the neck, and all the under parts, brown: leſſer and middle wing coverts above, duſky brown; the greater duſky: under wing coverts cinereous white: quills duſky; the ſhafts white beneath; the two neareſt the body tipped with rufous: tail as the quills; the two middle ones rufous at the tips: tail ſomewhat forked; and the wings do not quite reach to the end of it, when cloſed: legs of a dull red: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *St. Domingo*. It ſeems greatly allied to the laſt-deſcribed, though much leſs in ſize.

Sterna

14. + COMMON T.

Sterna Hirundo, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 227. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 158.—*Haſſelq.* p. 272. N° 40.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 111.—*Brun.* N° 151. 152.—*Muller,* p. 21.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 69.—*Kram. El.* p. 345. (*Larus.*)—*Friſch.* ii. 219.

La grande Hirondelle-de-Mer, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 203. 1. pl. 19. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 331. pl. 27.—*Pl. Enl.* 987.

The Sea-Swallow, *Raii Syn.* p. 131. A. 1. 191. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 352. pl. 68.—*Albin,* ii. pl. 88.

Great Tern, *Br. Zool.* N° 254. pl. 90.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fourteen inches, or more: breadth thirty: weight four ounces and a quarter. Bill ſlender, two inches and a half long; the colour crimſon, and pointed at the end, where it is black: the top of the head, taking in the eyes and nape, black, tapering to a point at the back part of the neck: between the noſtrils and eye, ſides under it, neck, and all the under parts, pure white: the back and wings are of a fine pale aſh-colour: quills grey; two or three of the outer ones very dark; the ſhafts white: tail greatly forked, white, except the outer web of the exterior feather, which is black: the legs are crimſon: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is a very common ſpecies, and frequents our *ſea-coaſts,* and banks of *lakes* and *rivers,* during the ſummer; but moſt common in the neighbourhood of the ſea. Found alſo in various parts of *Europe* and *Aſia,* according to the ſeaſon: in the ſummer as far as *Greenland* and *Spitzbergen*; migrating in turn to the ſouth of *Auſtria* and *Greece.* It lays three or four eggs, about the month of *June,* of a dull olive-colour, an inch and three quarters

in length, marked with irregular black ſpots, intermixed with ſome others, of a ſmaller ſize, and leſs bright; the little end is almoſt free from any markings: theſe are laid among the graſs or moſs. The young are hatched in *July*, and quit the neſt very ſoon after: they are carefully fed by their parents, and fly in about ſix weeks. This bird appears to have all the actions over the water which the *Swallow* has on land; ſkimming over the ſurface, and ſeizing on every inſect which comes in its way; beſides which, the moment it ſpies a fiſh in the water, it darts into that element, and ſeizing its prey ariſes as quickly to the place it dipped from.

It is alſo found in *America:* comes into *New England* in *May*, and goes away in *autumn*; called there the *Mackarel Gull.* At *Hudſon's Bay* known by the name of *Black-head.* Obſerved to lay their eggs in ſmall hollows on the ſhore, ſometimes lined with a few leaves. Often found in great numbers on the iſlets in the middle of the rivers, and is thought good eating. The natives of *Hudſon's Bay* call it *Kenouch ene ou keaſk* *. It is a bold bird, not fearing mankind: and in the time of incubation will attack any one; frequently darting down ſo as to touch a perſon's hat, without his giving the leaſt offence.

VARIETY. Dr. *Forſter* mentions a variety at *Hudſon's Bay*, having the legs black: the tail ſhorter, and leſs forked; and the outer feather wholly white †.

* Mr. *Hutchins.* † *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxii. p. 421.

L'Hirondelle-

L'Hirondelle-de-Mer de l'Iſle de Panay, *Son. Voy.* p. 125. t. 84.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 344.

15. PANAYAN T.

SIZE of the *common Tern*. Bill black: top of the head ſpotted with black: hind part of the neck greyiſh black: wings the colour of umber above, greyiſh beneath: fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, white: tail as the wings: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſle of *Panay*. It ſeems greatly ſimilar to our *common Tern*, except in the darkneſs of the upper part of the plumage. PLACE.

L'Hirondelle-de-Mer cendrée, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 210. 3.
Larus niger ſidipes alter, alis brevioribus, *Raii Syn.* p. 131. 5.
The other cloven-footed Gull of *Aldrovandus*, with ſhorter wings, *Will. Orn.* p. 354.

16. CINEREOUS T.

SIZE of a *Blackbird:* length thirteen inches. Bill black: head and throat black; in ſome the forehead and chin is mottled with white: neck, back, wings, rump, ſcapulars, upper tail coverts, and tail, and under parts from the breaſt, aſh-colour: under tail coverts, and ridge of the wing, white: legs reddiſh: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Italy*, and parts adjacent; where theſe birds are called *Rondini Marini*. PLACE.

Lev. Muſ.

17. † WHITE T.

LENGTH thirteen inches: breadth thirty. Bill ſlender, black: eye-lids the ſame: general colour of the plumage white as ſnow; but the ſhafts of the ſcapulars, quills, and tail, DESCRIPTION.

except the three outer feathers, are black: the tail is forked in ſhape, and ſhorter than the wings, when cloſed, by an inch: legs brown: webs orange: claws black. In ſome there is a ſlight mixture of brown on the head.

PLACE. Inhabits *Chriſtmas Iſland*, and other parts of the *South Seas*. Seen alſo off the iſland of *St. Helena*.

18. + LESSER T.

Sterna minuta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 228. 4.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 110.
La petite Hirondelle-de-Mer, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 206. 2. pl. 19. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 337.—*Pl. Enl.* 996.
Leſſer Sea-Swallow, *Raii Syn.* p. 131. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 353. pl. 68.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 90.
Leſſer Tern, *Br. Zool.* N° 155. pl. 90.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 449.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches and a half: breadth nineteen and a half: weight little more than two ounces. Bill yellow, tipped with black: irides duſky: forehead, to the crown, white: the reſt of the head and nape black: through the eye, from the bill, a ſtreak of the ſame; except this, the ſides of the head, the neck, all the under parts, and tail, of the pureſt white: back and wings pale grey: quills deeper grey, and much longer than the tail: legs yellow: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſeems to have much the ſame haunt and manners as the *common Tern*; but is not met with ſo far north, nor does it appear to be ſo numerous a ſpecies: it however breeds on many of our ſhores. The egg is an inch and a half in length, of a dirty yellowiſh brown, daſhed all over with reddiſh blotches. Out of theſe realms it is found in the ſouthern parts of *Ruſſia*, about the *Black* and *Caſpian Seas*; and in *Sibiria*, about the river *Irtiſch*. In *America* ſeen, during the ſummer, about *New York*.

Br.

Br. Muſ.

19. CHINESE T.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill black; one inch and a quarter in length, and moderately ſtout: noſtrils pervious: head, neck, rump, and under parts, white: acroſs the top of the head duſky black, taking in the eye on each ſide, and paſſing downwards in a point at the nape of the neck: back cinereous; ſome of the feathers edged with pale tawny: wing coverts fine pale aſh-colour, daſhed down the middle of each ſhaft with duſky: quills fine cinereous grey: tail ſhort, very little forked, paler than the quills: legs ſlender, orange: claws crooked, and black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *China*. It ſeems much allied to the laſt. PLACE.

Lev. Muſ.

20. SOUTHERN T.

LENGTH ſeven inches and a half. Bill one inch and a half, black: forehead dirty buff: back, wings, and tail, dirty pale aſh-colour: under parts grey: quills white: tail forked: legs pretty long, duſky black: webs orange. We obſerved a ſpecimen of this which was full nine inches in length. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Chriſtmas Iſland*. PLACE.

Sterna metopoleucos, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 475. N° 17. t. 22. (S. G. Gmelin.)

21. HOODED T.

SIZE of the *Little Tern:* length eight inches and a quarter. Bill one inch and one third long, red at the baſe, then yellow, with the tip black: irides livid: the forehead white: the temples, the whole of the head, and neck, black: back hoary: DESCRIPTION.

under parts and tail white, the laſt forked: the quills are aſh-coloured, except the firſt and ſecond, which are very long, and brown: legs ſaffron-colour: claws black.

Male and female alike.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is a *Ruſſian* bird: comes from beyond the *Black Sea*, in ſpring, in pairs; and is firſt ſeen about one hundred werſts from *Weronetz*. Builds in *June*. Lays, for the moſt part, two eggs. Frequents the water like other *Terns*. Flies high, and ſwift; and is difficult to be ſhot, except the ſportſman firſt ſhoots one of ſome other ſpecies, which, being thrown up into the air, entices the bird to come nearer *. It returns from whence it came in autumn.

22.
+ BLACK T.

Sterna fiſſipes, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 228. 7.—*Brun.* N° 153.
Larus merulinus, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 108?
L'Hirondelle-de-Mer noire, ou l'Epouvantail, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 211. 4.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 341.—*Pl. Enl.* 333.
Scare-Crow, *Raii Syn.* p. 131. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 353. pl. 68.
Larus niger fidipes, &c. *Raii Syn.* p. 131. 4. A. 6.
Cloven-footed Gulls, *Will. Orn.* p. 354. § 4. 6. pl. 78.
Black Tern, *Br. Zool.* N° 256.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 450.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE between the *common* and *leſſer Terns*: length ten inches: breadth twenty-four: weight two ounces and a half. Bill black: head, neck, and body, ſooty black: back, wings, and tail, deep aſh-colour; the laſt leſs forked than in either of the others: vent and under tail coverts white: the outer feather of

* This practice is often uſed by the *Britiſh* ſpecies, as well as thoſe of the *Gull* tribe.

the

the tail edged with white: legs duſky red. The male has a ſpot of white under the chin.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This, like the other *Britiſh* ſpecies, frequents our ſhores in ſummer; but is likewiſe very common a great way up many rivers, and ſeveral of our fens: now and then ſeen about *reedy* places, and neglected *fiſh-ponds*. The eggs are three or four in number, of a dirty greeniſh colour, ſpotted with black, and ſurrounded with a band of black about the middle; theſe it lays among the *reeds*, in the *fens* or other marſhy places. The food conſiſts of *inſects* * and *ſmall fiſh*, the addreſs to procure which is much the ſame as in others of this genus. It is called about *Cambridge* the *Car-Swallow*. On the *continent* it is found pretty far north: very numerous in *Sibiria*, and about the ſalt lakes of the deſarts of *Tartary*. In *Europe*, as far as *Iceland*. Suppoſed to inhabit *Hudſon's Bay* †; and is probably the ſame which was ſeen in vaſt flocks, beyond lat. 41. north, long. 47. W. by Mr. *Kalm*, ſomewhat ſouth of the bank of *Newfoundland* ‡.

22. VAR. A.

Sterna nigra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 227. 3.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 159.—*Muller*, N° 171.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 171.

L'Hirondelle-de-Mer à tête noire, ou le Gachet, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 214. 5.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 342.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a trifle bigger than the laſt: length nine inches and a half. Bill black: the head, neck, and breaſt, the ſame: round the eyes a few grey feathers: back, rump, ſcapulars, and

* *Beetles* and *Maggots* found in the ſtomach of one.—*Will.* p. 354.

† *Arct. Zool.*

‡ *Kalm* ſays, it was rather darker than the common *Sea-Swallow*; the flocks conſiſted of ſome hundreds, and ſometimes ſettled on the ſhip.—*Trav.* i. p. 23.

upper wing coverts, aſh-colour: lower part of the breaſt, belly, thighs, under wing coverts, and vent, white: quills deeper coloured at the ends: tail as the quills; but the outer one on each ſide white on the outer web, margined with aſh-colour: ſhape of the tail a little forked: legs of a dull red: claws black.

PLACE. Said to inhabit various parts of *Europe*; but we do not recollect to have ſeen the bird. It is moſt likely a variety of the laſt, as we have obſerved more or leſs white between the legs of ſome ſpecimens.

23. BROWN T. Brown Tern, *Raii Syn.* p. 131. A. 15.—*Will. Orn.* p. 352.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 253.

DESCRIPTION. "THE whole under ſide is white; the upper brown: wings "partly brown partly aſh-colour: the head black: the "tail not forked. Theſe birds fly in companies." Such is the deſcription of *Ray* and *Willughby*, from which no certainty can be drawn. It is probably, from the circumſtance of the tail not being forked, a young bird; but whether of the *Tern* or *Gull* kind yet remains in obſcurity.

GENUS

Genus LXXXIX. GULL.

N° 1. Great G.
2. Black-backed G.
3. Herring G.
4. Glaucous G.
5. Silvery G.
6. Wagel G.
7. Ivory G.
8. Common G.
9. Black-headed G.
10. Red-legged G.
Var. A.
11. Brown-headed G.
12. Laughing G.
13. Winter G.
14. Skua G.
15. Black-toed G.
16. Arctic G.
17. Little G.
18. Tarrock G.
Var. A.
19. Kittiwake G.

BILL ſtrong, ſtrait, but bending down at the point; on the under part of the lower mandible an angular prominence.

Noſtrils oblong and narrow, placed in the middle of the bill.

Tongue a little cloven.

Body light: wings long.

Legs ſmall, naked above the knees: back toe ſmall.

Between the *Gulls* and *Terns* there ſeems much affinity, and by ſome authors they have been conſidered as one family; but they are perfectly diſtinguiſhable, and eaſily ſeparated into two *genera*. The *Gulls* are in general ſtouter proportioned birds than the *Terns*, and have the *bill* much ſtronger, and crooked at the end, ſome of them in a degree equal to many *birds of prey*; while that of the *Tern* is for the moſt part ſtrait and ſlender. The legs are

likewiſe much weaker than thoſe of the *Gull*, and the tail forked at the end *, a circumſtance not obſerved in the laſt *genus*. Great uncertainty however is found in reſpect to plumage in both, ariſing from the different ſtages of life; and has occaſioned authors to conſider many birds as *ſpecies*, when the obſervations of later times have been able to point out, that ſuch variety has ariſen merely from difference in *age* or *ſex*. But much remains to be aſcertained on this head, as errors of this kind are only to be removed by ſlow degrees, and reiterated obſervation.

1. GREAT G.

Larus ichthyætus, *Pall. Tr.* ii. App. N° 27.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Bernacle Gooſe*, and ſometimes even larger: weight between two and three pounds. The bill of a duſky yellow at the baſe; towards the end crimſon; the tip yellow; near it croſſed with a duſky brown ſpot: inſide of the mouth red: irides brown: the head and half the neck black: eye-lids white: the back and rump pale grey: ſecond quills the ſame, but darker: greater quills white; the firſt five tipped with black: tail even at the end, and white: legs reddiſh brown.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits the borders of the *Caſpian Sea*, and is a quite different bird from the *black-headed Gull*, being ſo many degrees larger in ſize. It lays the eggs on the bare ſand, without the leaſt preparation of a neſt: they are in ſhape of an oblong oval, marked with frequent brown ſpots, with ſome paler ones intermixed. In flying has an hoarſe cry, ſomewhat like that of a *Raven*.

* Great latitude ſhould be given in reſpect to the *young* of the *Tern*; as in ſome ſpecies the tail feathers, during that ſtage of life, are nearly even at the ends.

Larus

2.
+ BLACK-BACKED G.

Larus marinus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 225. 6.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 155.—*Brun.* N° 145.—*Muller*, N° 163.

Le Goiland noir, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 158.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 405. pl. 31.—*Pl. Enl.* 990.

Great black and white Gull, *Raii Syn.* p. 127. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 344. pl. 67.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 94.

Black-backed Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 242.—*Flor. Scot.* i. pl. 5. fig. 2.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 451.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twenty-nine inches: breadth five feet nine inches: weight near five pounds. The bill is very ſtrong and thick, and almoſt four inches long; the colour a pale yellow; but the lower mandible is marked with a red ſpot, with a black one in the middle: irides yellow: edges of the eye-lids orange: head, neck, whole under ſide, tail, and lower part of the back, white: upper part of the back and wings black: quills tipped with white: legs of a pale fleſh-colour.

Mr. *Pennant* obſerves, that he has met with, on the coaſt of *Angleſea*, a bird that agrees in all reſpects with this, except in ſize; in wanting the black ſpot on the bill; and in the colour of the legs, which were of a bright yellow: the extent of the wings only four feet five inches: length twenty-two inches: weight half a pound; and that the ſame has been ſhot at *Bulſtrode* in *Buckinghamſhire*. One of theſe, ſhot on the *Thames* near me, meaſured full two feet in length.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies inhabits ſeveral parts of *England*, and breeds on the higheſt cliffs. The egg is blunt at each end; of a duſky olive-colour; quite black at the greater end; and the reſt of it

thinly marked with dusky spots. It is also common on most of the northern coasts of *Europe:* frequents *Greenland*; but chiefly inhabits the distant rocks. Lays three eggs in *May*, placing them on the heaps of dung which the birds leave there from time to time. Cackles like a *Goose*. Said to attack other birds, and to be particularly an enemy to the *Eider Duck* *; though the most general food is *fish*. Common also in *America*, as low as *South Carolina*, where it is called the *Old Wife* †.

I have seen this from the *Cape of Good Hope*; but it measured only twenty-two inches: the bill as usual: irides hazel: back olive-colour. It is said to breed in the bays of that promontory, especially on the rocks and small isles in *False Bay*. The young spotted with brown. *Parkinson* likewise met with it off the coast of *New Holland*; the length not mentioned, but describes it as having a high yellow beak, a spot of scarlet on the gibbous part: corner of the mouth, and irides, bright scarlet: legs greenish yellow ‡.

3.
+ HERRING G.

Larus fuscus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 225. 7.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 154.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 107.—*Brun.* N° 142.—*Muller*, N° 164.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 171.—*Frisch.* pl. 218.

Le Goiland gris, *Brisson. Orn.* vi. p. 162. 3.

———— à manteau gris-brun, ou le Bourgmestre, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 418.

Herring Gull, *Raii Syn.* p. 127. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 345.—*Sloane Jam.* ii. p. 322.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 246. pl. 88.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 452.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twenty-three inches: breadth fifty-two: weight thirty ounces, or more. Bill yellow; on the lower man-

* *Faun. Groenl.* † *Arct. Zool.* ‡ See *Voy.* p. 144.

dible

dible an orange ſpot: irides ſtraw-colour: edges of the eye-lids red: head, neck, and tail, white: back and wing coverts aſh-coloured: the upper part of the five firſt quills black, marked with a white ſpot near the ends *: legs pale fleſh-colour.

The young are aſh-coloured, ſpotted with brown †.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

The *Herring Gull* is common in this kingdom, and frequents the ſame places as the *black-backed*. Said to make a neſt of dead graſs, and lay three dirty white eggs, ſpotted with black. It feeds on *fiſh*, and is a great enemy to the *Herrings*, from whence the name; is a conſtant attendant on the nets, and ſo bold as to ſeize its prey before the fiſhermen's faces ‡. Is found in moſt of the northern parts of *Europe*, as well as about the *Caſpian* and *Black Seas*, and the rivers which fall into them: alſo about the great lakes of *Sibiria*. Found likewiſe in *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Hudſon's Bay*. In winter migrates ſouth, being found in *Jamaica*. Said to breed on ſome of the iſlands on the coaſt of *South Carolina* ‖.

* In *Briſſon* the quills are grey brown; the two firſt have a white ſpot near the tips, and the ends black; the tips of the two next white; the two following have brown ends; and the tips of all the reſt white.

† *Br. Zool.*—The *Mouette griſe*, *Briſ.* vi. p. 171. ſeems a young bird: it is twenty inches long. The upper parts grey, the under white: crown grey: prime quills and tail grey, margined with rufous: the outer tail feathers white a great way on the inner webs. We have ſuch a one in our poſſeſſion, differing only in having the ſcapulars of a fine pale blue grey.

‡ *Br. Zool.* ‖ *Arct. Zool.*

4. GLAUCOUS G.

Larus glaucus, *Brun.* N° 148.—*Muller,* N° 169.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 64.
Le Goiland cendré, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 160. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 253.
Le Goéland à manteau gris, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 406. pl. 32.
Glaucous Gull, *Arct. Zool.* p. 532. B.

DESCRIPTION. LARGER than the *Herring Gull.* Bill yellow; near the end an orange ſpot: head and under part of the body white: back and wings of a fine hoary grey; primaries darkeſt, tipped with white *: legs of a pale fulvous hue.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Inhabits *Norway, Lapmark, Greenland,* and *Spitzbergen.* Called by the *Dutch, Burgmeiſter,* being maſter of all other ſea-fowl. Builds its neſt high on the cliffs. Preys on dead *Whales:* attends the *Walruſſes,* in order to feed on their dung; and will deſtroy and eat the young of the *Razor-bills.* Is almoſt continually on the wing. Makes a hoarſe noiſe like a *Raven.* Feeds alſo on *fiſh,* and does not deſpiſe the berries of the *black-berried heath.* Dr. *Forſter* mentioned to me that he met with this ſpecies both at *Terra del Fuego* and *New Zealand.* I have alſo received it from *Hudſon's Bay,* twenty-three inches in length, and four feet in breadth; but this differed from the deſcription of *Briſſon,* in having ſix of the quills black at the ends; near the tip of the outer one is a large ſpot of white; on the ſecond a ſmaller white ſpot on the inner web, near the tip, and the tip itſelf white; the four next only white at the tips: the ſecond quills are white at the ends: the legs of a browniſh red: claws black.

* In *Briſſon*'s deſcription, only the firſt four have the ends black; all of theſe are tipped with white; but the outer one has a black ſpot on the white.

Larus

Larus argentatus, *Brun.* N° 149.
Silvery Gull, *Arct. Zool.* p. 533. C. 5. SILVERY G.

SIZE of the *Herring Gull.* Bill yellow, with an orange ſpot: head and neck white; ſtreaked downwards with cinereous lines: back and under parts of the body as in the *Glaucous Gull:* lower part of the primaries greyiſh; upper black; tips white. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Norway.* In the *Britiſh Muſeum* is one very much like the above: length near ſixteen inches: bill one inch and a half long: quills marked as in the other; but the two firſt have the ends tipped with white for near an inch, the others only juſt a ſpot; but only ſix of the prime quills had the ends black: the bill and legs were pale; but as this bird had been in ſpirits ſome time, nothing certain could be ſaid about them. PLACE.

Larus nævius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 225. 5.
Larus maculatus, *Brun.* N° 146. (a young bird ?)
Larus varius, *Brun.* N° 150.
Le Goiland varié, ou le Griſard, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 167. 5. pl. 15.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 413. pl. 33.—*Pl. Enl.* 266.
Wagel, Burgo-Maſter of Groenland, great Grey Gull, *Raii Syn.* p. 130. A. 13.—*Will. Orn.* p. 349. pl. 66.
Wagel, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 247. A.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 453.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.
6. + WAGEL G.

THIS is a large ſpecies, being near two feet in length, and in breadth about five *: weight near three pounds. The bill is black; two inches and a half long: irides duſky: the whole DESCRIPTION.

* Sometimes as far as five feet ſix inches.—*Br. Zool.*

plumage compoſed of a mixed brown, aſh-colour, and white; the middle of each feather brown: the under parts of the body the ſame, but paler: quills black: the lower part of the tail mottled black and white; near the end a bar of black; beyond this the end is white: legs dirty fleſh-colour; in ſome white.

PLACE. The above frequents the ſea-ſhores of many parts of *England*, though not in any conſiderable numbers: at times ſeen on the banks of the *Thames*, along with other *Gulls*; and the opinion there held, that it is the *female* of the *black-backed*: but this has not yet been determined ſufficiently by authors *. Mr. *Pennant* ſeems to think the contrary; and indeed the different markings of the quills and tail do not juſtify the ſuppoſition. It ſeems far from an eaſy matter to arrange the *Gulls*, in reſpect to their juſt diviſion, into *ſpecies*; and we have much occaſion to think that they are conſiderably multiplied, by authors having recorded the varieties. Of this we will mention our third, fourth, and fifth, as inſtances.

The *black-backed* and *Herring Gulls* ſo exactly tally, except in ſize, that, did not authors aſſure us to the contrary, we ſhould at once conſider them as only one. The ſame may be alſo ſaid in reſpect of our *Glaucous* and *Silvery*, if compared with the *Herring Gull*; as they ſcarcely differ, except in a quill feather more or leſs being tipped with white, and the paler or deeper colour of the back and wing coverts. However, we fear that it will require yet ſome time to aſcertain the true ſtate of the caſe. As to the circumſtance of the *Wagel* being the *female* of the *black-*

* *Fabricius* ſuppoſes it to be the young of the *black-backed Gull. Faun. Groenl.* p. 102.—*Linnæus* deſcribes the *Wagel* as a firſt year's bird of the *Herring Gull. Faun. Suec.* p. 54. N° 154.

backed, as aſſerted by ſome; we fear the difference is too great to admit of it; yet, however this may appear, we have now before us a young *Herring Gull* with every marking of the *Wagel*, differing only in ſize, and a tinge of lead-colour on the ſcapulars.

When a writer cannot aſcertain facts, he ſhould always pen his doubts, that the reader may be put upon his guard; whereby, paying more attention than he otherwiſe would, in ſuch uncertain points, he may at laſt be led to the deſired information.

7. IVORY G.

Larus eburneus, *Phipps's Voy.* p. 187.
—— candidus, *Faun. Groenl.* N° 67.—*Muller*, p. 8.
La Mouette blanche, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 422.—*Pl. Enl.* 994.
Rathſher, *Martin's Spitzb.* p. 77.
Senateur, *Salern Orn.* p. 382.
Ivory Gull, *Arct. Zool.* N° 457.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſixteen inches: breadth thirty-ſeven. Bill two inches long, and lead-coloured, with a pale tip: orbits ſaffron-colour: plumage wholly white: the wings very long, exceeding the tail greatly, and even the legs, when at length: the colour of the laſt cinereous lead-colour: claws black.

The young are marked with oblong black ſpots, eſpecially on the back and wings; with the bills black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies ſeems to prefer the moſt northern ſituations, inhabiting both coaſts of *Greenland*, and met with far out at ſea, ſeldom approaching the land, except in the time of incubation; but is then ſufficiently tame, ſo as to be ſhot without difficulty, whereas at ſea it is very ſhy. Frequent in the *Frozen Sea*, between

Aſia and *America*, and off *Cape Denbigh* *. Met with by our late voyagers at *Aoonalaſhka* †. Said likewiſe to inhabit *Hudſon's Bay*; but, if ſo, it muſt vary conſiderably in ſize: one deſcribed to us by Mr. *Hutchins* meaſured twenty-ſeven inches and a half in length, and was five feet in breadth. The bill and legs fleſh-colour: irides ſtraw-colour: the plumage of a beautiful white, except a few of the tail coverts, which were barred with duſky. This, he obſerves, is ſcarce along the coaſts, but more plenty in the *iſlands* and *inland lakes*, where it makes a ſlight neſt on the ground, of dry graſs, and lays four white eggs. The young are blackiſh, and the old ones do not become perfectly white under three years.

8.
+ COMMON G.

Larus canus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 224. 3.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 153.—*Haſſelq. Voy.* p. 272. 39.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 104.—*Brun.* N° 141.—*Muller*, N° 162.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 170.

La Mouette cendrée, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 175. 8. pl. 16. fig. 1.

La grande Mouette cendrée, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 182. 10. pl. 16. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 428.—*Pl. Enl.* 977.

Common Sea Mall, or Mew, *Raii Syn.* p. 127. A. 3.—*Will. Orn*, p. 345. pl. 76.

White web-footed Gull, *Albin*, ii. pl. 84.

Common Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 249. pl. 89. fig. 2.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 458. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is in length ſixteen or ſeventeen inches: is thirty-ſix inches broad: and weighs one pound. The bill yellow:

* *Br. Zool.*—A Gull ſnow-white, with black along the upper ſides of the wings, found by our laſt voyagers, in *Nootka Sound*. See *Cook's laſt Voy.* ii. p. 352.

† *Ellis Narr.* p. 15. 252—267.

irides

irides hazel: eye-lids brown: head, neck, under parts of the body, and tail, white: back and wings pale grey: the outer edge of the four firſt quills, and tips of the firſt five, black; but the fourth and fifth have a white ſpot at the tips; the reſt, except the three neareſt the body, have the ends white: the legs dull greeniſh white *.

Theſe birds differ a little in their markings: in one, which weighed twelve ounces, and was ſeventeen inches in length, the head, and half the neck, were marked with ſhort duſky ſtreaks: the ends of the firſt five quills black; the outer one deepeſt; the tips of all white; but the two firſt had a bar of black near the tip; all the others like the back, with the ends white: in other things like the above-deſcribed. This was ſhot on the *Thames* in *February*, and was very lean.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſeems to be the moſt common of all the *Gulls*, being found in vaſt numbers on our ſhores and rivers which are contiguous to the *ſea*. Seen alſo very far *north*, as far as *Iceland*, and the *Ruſſian* lakes: is likewiſe met with in the neighbourhood of the *Caſpian Sea*, in various ſhores of the *Mediterranean*; and as far ſouth as *Greece*: is found alſo in *America*, on the coaſt of *Newfoundland* †. It breeds on the *rocks* and *cliffs*, like others of the genus; and the eggs are two inches and a half in length; of a deep olive brown, marked with irregular deep reddiſh blotches ‡. It is a tame ſpecies, and may be ſeen by hundreds on the ſhores of the *Thames* and other

* In the laſt quoted bird of *Briſſon*, the legs are ſaid to be *red*, otherwiſe it does not materially differ from the firſt.

† *Arct. Zool.*

‡ The eggs are two in number, the ſize of thoſe of a *Hen.*—*Dec. Ruff.* i. p. 249.

rivers, in the winter and ſpring, at low tides, picking up the various worms and ſmall *fiſh* left by the tides; and will often follow the *plough* in the fields contiguous, for the ſake of *worms* and *inſects* which are turned up, particularly the *cockchafer*, or *dor-beetle*, in its *larva* ſtate, which it joins with the *Rooks* in devouring moſt greedily.

9. + BLACK-HEADED G.

Larus ridibundus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 225. 9.
——— cinereus, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 105?
La Mouette rieuſe, à pattes rouges, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 196. 14.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 433.—*Pl. Enl.* 970.
Brown-headed Gull, *Albin*, ii. pl. 86.
Pewit, Black-cap, or Sea-Crow, *Raii Syn.* p. 128. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 347. pl. 66.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 252.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 455.—*Flor. Scot.* pl. 5. fig. 1.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fifteen inches: breadth three feet: weight ten ounces. Bill rather ſlender, and of a blood red: eye-lids red: irides hazel: the head and throat duſky brown; in old birds black: on each eye-lid a ſmall white ſpot: back and wings aſh-colour: the neck, all the under parts, and tail, white: the ten firſt quills white, margined, and more or leſs tipped, with black; the others aſh-colour, with white ends: legs the colour of the bill: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The *Black-cap*, or *Pewit Gull*, as it is by ſome called, breeds on the ſhores of ſome of our rivers, but full as often in the inland fens of *Lincolnſhire*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and other parts of *England*. They make the neſt on the ground, with ruſhes, dead graſs, and ſuch like; and lay three eggs, of a greeniſh brown, marked

marked with red brown blotches. After the breeding-ſeaſon they again diſperſe to the *ſea-coaſts*. Breed alſo in *Northumberland* and *Scotland*; and found throughout *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, as far as *Kamtſchatka*, but not farther to the north. Are ſeen throughout the winter at *Aleppo*, in great numbers, and ſo tame, that the women are ſaid to call them from the terraces of their houſes, throwing up pieces of bread, which theſe birds catch in the air *. Inhabit *North America*, coming into *New England* in *May*, and departing in *Auguſt* †. The young birds, in the neighbourhood of the *Thames*, are thought good eating, and are called the *Red-legs*; but the *Black-caps* are much leſs eſteemed, being rank, as is in general the caſe with moſt old birds.

Larus cinerarius, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 224. 4. 10.
——— canus, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 106. + RED-LEGGED G.
La petite Mouette cendrée, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 178. 9. pl. 17. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 431.—*Pl. Enl.* 969.
Larus albus major, *Raii Syn.* p. 129. 9.
Greater white Gull of *Bellonius*, *Will. Orn.* p. 348.—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 542. *var.*

THIS anſwers in moſt things to the *black-headed Gull*, of which it appears to be a variety, or more probably the *young bird*. The fore part of the head is white: the ſpace round the eyes duſky: from the corner of each eye a broad duſky bar, ſurrounding the hind part of the head; behind that another, reaching from ear to ear: the ends and exterior edges of the three firſt quill feathers are black; the ends and interior ſides only of DESCRIPTION.

* *Ruſſ. Alep.* p. 70. † *Arct. Zool.*

the two next black, but the ſhafts and middle part white; the tips of the next two white, beneath a black bar: the reſt, as well as the ſecondaries, aſh-colour: in other things reſembling the *black-headed Gull.*

In my own collection is one which anſwers in all things to the *black-headed Gull*, except in the feathers of the head being white, with here and there a duſky ſhade, and a large ſpot of the ſame on the ears; but on raiſing up the feathers of the head, one immediately obſerves that they are only tipped with white, it being merely a young bird of the firſt year *; as this ſpecies does not gain the full black head till the ſecond or third moult.

10. VAR. A.

La petite Mouette griſe, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 173. 7.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill one inch and three quarters long, of an orange-colour, with a black tip: irides whitiſh: the top of the head, neck, back, and rump, mixed grey and white: ſides of the head, and all the under part, white: the wing coverts and leſſer quills as the back: the greater coverts fartheſt from the body duſky, edged with white: greater quills duſky, tipped with white: tail duſky; the middle feathers tipped with white; the others marked with white on the inner webs: legs orange-colour: claws black.

We ſuſpect this to be no other than the *black-cap Gull* in an imperfect ſtate of plumage.

* This laſt comes neareſt the *cinerarius* of *Linnæus.*

Red-

Red-legged Gull, *Arct. Zool.* p. 533. E.

11. BROWN-HEADED G.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fourteen inches: breadth two feet eleven inches: weight ſeven ounces. Bill red: eye-lids ſcarlet: head and throat mouſe-colour, ſpotted with white: neck and belly white: back and ſcapulars aſh-colour: wing coverts duſky brown, edged with dirty white: the exterior ſides, and part of the interior of the firſt four quills, black: the tail conſiſts of twelve white feathers; the ten middle ones tipped with black, near an inch broad; the outer ones plain: legs red.

PLACE.

This was killed on the banks of the *Eſk*, at *Netherby*, the ſeat of Sir *James Graham**. It anſwers alſo to the *red-legged Gull* of the *Arct. Zool.* which has been ſhot in *Angleſea*. A ſpecimen of it has likewiſe been ſent from *Kamtſchatka*.

12. + LAUGHING G.

Larus atricilla, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 225. 8.—*N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 478. t. 22. fig. 2. (a young bird.)

La Mouette rieuſe, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 192. 13. pl. 18. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 433.

Larus major cinereus *Baltneri*, *Raii Syn.* p. 129. 8.

Baltner's great aſh-coloured Sea-Mew, *Will. Orn.* p. 346. pl. 67.

Laughing Gull, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 89.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 454. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is rather bigger than the *black-headed Gull:* length eighteen inches: breadth three feet †. It differs from that bird only in the *legs*, which are *black* inſtead of *red*.

* Communicated by Dr. *Heyſham.* † *Cateſby* ſays it weighs eight ounces.

We have been informed that the *male* and *female*, both of this and the former, are alike in an adult ſtate; therefore that mentioned by *Briſſon* as the *female*, having a cinereous head, and the forehead and throat ſpotted with white; as alſo that in the *Peterſburgh Tranſactions*, of a leſs ſize, with the head ſpotted black and white, are without doubt young birds.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is found in *Ruſſia*, on the river *Don*, particularly about *Tſchercaſk*. The note reſembles a coarſe laugh, whence the name of the bird. Is met with alſo in more parts than one in the continent of *America*; and is very numerous in the *Bahama Iſlands*: we have likewiſe ſeen it from *Cayenne*.

We are informed that a *Gull* with a *black head*, and duſky yellow irides, frequents *Hudſon's Bay*; it comes there in *May*, and makes the neſt in the *pine-trees*: lays four lead-coloured eggs, and departs *ſouth* in *September*. It feeds on *fiſh* and *worms*; and is called by the natives, *Akeeſe-keeaſk* *.

13.
+ WINTER G.

La Mouette d'Hyver, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 189. 12.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 437.
Guaca-guacu, *Raii Syn.* p. 130. 12.—*Will. Orn.* p. 352.
Winter-Mew, or Coddy-Moddy, *Raii Syn.* p. 130. A. 14.—*Will. Orn.* p. 350. pl. 66.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 248. pl. 86.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 87.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eighteen inches: breadth three feet ſix inches: weight ſeventeen ounces. Bill ſlender, two inches long; of an horn-colour, with a black tip, and bent at the end: irides hazel: the top of the head, hind part, and ſides of the neck, white, marked with oblong duſky ſpots: back aſh-colour: ſcapulars and wing coverts the ſame, marked with duſky brown: the forehead, chin, throat, breaſt, under parts, and rump, white: the firſt

* Mr. *Hutchins*.

quill

quill is black; the ſix following more or leſs black at the ends; the others tipped with white: tail white, croſſed with a bar of black near the end: legs dirty blueiſh white.

This is very common in *England*, and is obſerved to be met with farther inland than any of the others. Mr. *Pennant* obſerves, that the gelatinous ſubſtance, known by the name of *ſtar-ſhot*, or *ſtar-jelly*, owes its origin to this bird, or ſomething of the kind; being nothing but the half-digeſted remains of *earth-worms*, on which theſe birds feed, and often diſcharge from their ſtomachs *. PLACE AND MANNERS.

14. ← SKUA G.

Larus catarractes, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 226. 11.
Catharacta Skua, *Brun.* N° 125.—*Muller*, N° 167.
Le Goiland brun, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 165. 4.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 408.
Catarractes, or Corniſh Gannet, *Raii Syn.* p. 128. A. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 348.
Catarracta of *Aldrovand. Raii Syn.* p. 129. 7 ?—*Will. Orn.* p. 349. pl. 67 ?
Brown Gull, *Albin*, ii. pl. 85.
Skua Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 243.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 531. A.
Lev. Muſ.

SIZE of a *Raven:* length two feet: breadth four feet ſix inches: weight three pounds. The bill is an inch and three quarters in length, and black; it is much curved at the end, and covered, for three parts of its length, with a kind of black *cere*, at the end of which the noſtrils are placed, which are pervious: the plumage on the upper parts of the head, neck, back, and wings, is very deep brown, the feathers margined with ferruginous DESCRIPTION.

* *Br. Zool.*—*Morton Northampt.* p. 353.—In the courſe of my correſpondence with the late Mr. *J. Platt* of *Oxford*, I recollect his having mentioned, that once meeting with a lump of this *ſtar-jelly*, on examination he found the toes of a *Frog* or *Toad* ſtill adhering, and undiſſolved; and from thence concluded it to be the remains of one of theſe, having been ſwallowed whole by ſome bird, and the indigeſtible parts brought up in the condition he found it.

brown: the head and neck incline to aſh-colour, eſpecially the forehead and chin: the breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent, pale duſky ferruginous: legs black, rough, and warty: claws very hooked: the hind toe very ſhort, but the claw crooked and ſharp.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is a very voracious and fierce ſpecies, and inhabits the *northern* parts of theſe kingdoms, for the moſt part: we however now and then meet with it towards the *ſouth*, as two or three inſtances have evinced us; one in our own collection being ſhot near *Greenwich*. It moſtly frequents the *Schetland Iſles*, and thoſe of *Ferroe*. Is alſo common in *Norway*, and as far as *Iceland*. On the rocky iſland *Foula* is much eſteemed, as it is ſaid to defend the flocks from the *Eagle*, which it beats and purſues with great fury; the natives denying that it ever injures or attacks the *poultry* *. It often preys on the leſſer *Gulls*, and other birds, in the ſame manner as the *Hawk*; and is ſeen to attack the firſt on the wing, in order to make them diſgorge the *fiſh* they may have taken; as has been before obſerved in reſpect to the *bald Eagle* †. During incubation is courageous to an alarming degree, in regard to its young; as it will then attack ſeveral perſons in company without fear, ſhould they approach its haunts ‡. Theſe birds alſo are frequent in many high latitudes of the *ſouthern* hemiſphere: our circumnavigators met with them in *Falkland Iſles*, particularly about *Port Egmont*, whence called *Port Egmont Hens*. In this place, and at *Terra del Fuego*, they were obſerved to make their neſts among the dry graſs ‖. After breeding-time diſperſe over the ocean, and for the moſt part ſeen in pairs §. Met with

* Dr. *Forſter* informs us, that it often tears *Lambs* to pieces in the *Ferroe Iſles*, and carries them to the neſt.—*Voy.* i. p. 118. † See vol. i. p. 29, of this Work.

‡ For a fuller account of the manners, ſee *Britiſh Zoology*.

‖ *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 293. § *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 44.

in

in *Kerguelen's Land*, and off the *Cape of Good Hope*, and other parts *. In all places the manners are the ſame in reſpect to its ferocity: is frequently ſeen to attack the largeſt *Albatroſs*, beating it with great violence ſo long as it remains on the wing; at which time this cowardly *giant* finds no other reſource than to ſettle on the water; on which the *Skua* flies away. We cannot for certain affirm this to be the *Sea Crow* of *Kolben* †, which he tells us is in plenty at the *Cape*, becauſe he ſays the fleſh is delicate, and much valued; whereas, from the manners of the *Skua*, it ſhould appear juſt the contrary: but we are led to think it poſſible, when he ſays that the feathers are very ſoft, and much uſed for ſtuffing of beds and cuſhions; and more eſpecially ſuppoſe it at leaſt to be of the *Gull* tribe, as the feathers of all this genus are ſaid to be uſed indiſcriminately for that purpoſe at the *Cape*, in preference to thoſe of the *Gooſe*, many thouſands being killed every year for that purpoſe ‡.

Larus crepidatus, *Hawkeſ. Voy.* i. p. 15.

15. BLACK-TOED T.

Catarracta cepphus, *Brun.* p. 36. N° 126. pl. in ditto.—*Muller*, p. 21.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lii. p. 135.—*Raii Syn.* p. 129. N° 11.—*Will. Orn.* p. 351. pl. 67.

Le Stercoraire rayé, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 152. 2. pl. 13. fig. 2.

L'Abbe, ou Stercoraire, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 441. pl. 34.—*Pl. Enl.* 991.

Black-toed Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 244. pl. 86.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 460. *Lev. Muſ.*

THIS is fifteen inches in length: thirty-nine in breadth: and weighs eleven ounces. The bill is an inch and a half long, DESCRIPTION.

* See *Hawkeſ. Voy.* ii. p. 283.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 44. 272.—*Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 109. 118.—ii. p. 493.—*Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 88. and elſewhere.

† *Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 241. ‡ *Kolb. Cap.* i. p. 244.

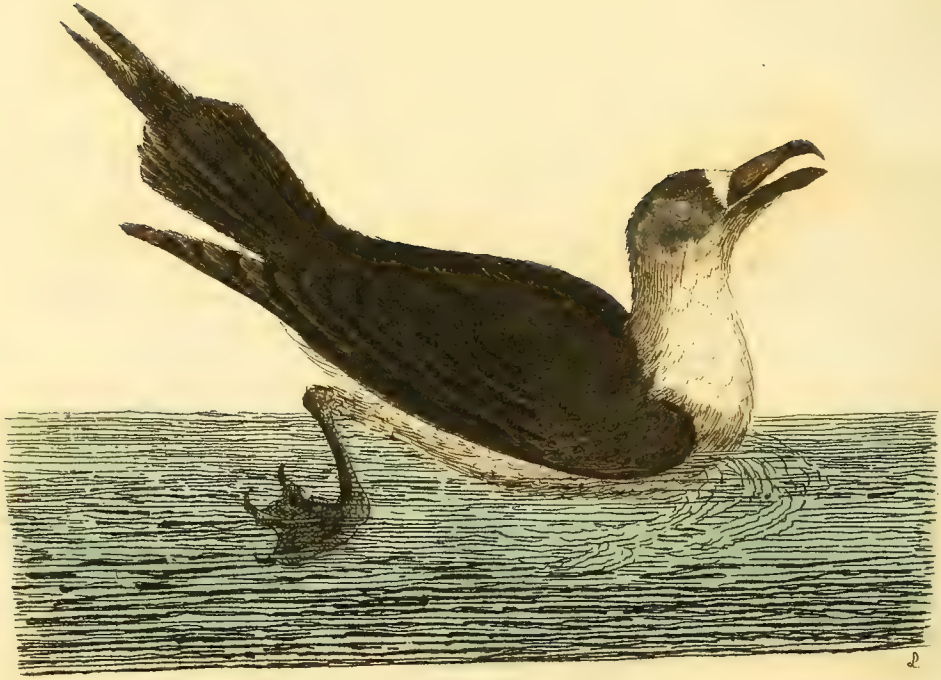
and formed not greatly unlike that of the *Skua*, but is ſlenderer, and leſs hooked: the noſtrils come forward on the bill, and are placed in a kind of *cere*, as in that bird: the head and neck are dirty white; the ſides of the laſt marked with duſky: breaſt and belly white, croſſed with numerous duſky and yellowiſh lines: ſides and vent barred tranſverſely with black and white: the back, ſcapulars, wing coverts, and tail, black, beautifully edged with white, or pale ruſt-colour: the ſhafts and tips of the quills white; the exterior web, and upper half of the interior, black; but the lower part of the latter white: tail black, tipped with white; the two middle feathers near an inch longer than the others; the ſhafts white; the exterior webs of the outmoſt ſpotted with ruſt-colour: the legs of a blueiſh lead-colour: lower part of the toes and webs black. This deſcription is from the *Britiſh Zoology*.

A bird of this kind was taken near *Oxford*, and another met with between the iſlands of *Teneriffe* and *Bonaviſta**.

In the *Leverian Muſeum* is one of this ſpecies, but much ſmaller than the above-deſcribed: the general colour brown: the head and neck croſſed with numerous tranſverſe darker lines: breaſt and belly mottled with duſky white; ſides barred with the ſame: baſe of the tail white; the reſt of its length duſky black; ſhape rounded; the two middle feathers not particularly longer than the others: legs, and half the toes, and webs, yellowiſh brown; the end half black.

* *Hawkeſ. Voy.* i. p. 15.—The dung of this bird is red; ſuppoſed to be owing to its feeding on the *Helix janthina, Lin.* the inhabitant of which furniſhed the *purpura* of the ancient *Greeks*.—This ſhell ſaid to be found on the coaſts of *Somerſetſhire*, and thoſe of *South Wales*.—See *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. xv. p. 1278.

Mr.



Arctic Gull.

Mr. *Hutchins* likewiſe obſerved one ſimilar to the *black-toed* at *Hudſon's Bay*; but his bird is of a larger ſize, weighs more than that deſcribed in the *Britiſh Zoology*, and is as large as any of the genus which frequents that place: it comes in *April*, makes a ſlight neſt of *graſs*, and lays two pale ferruginous eggs, ſpotted with black. As the winter comes on, it retreats to open water, and is there known by the name of *Eſquimeaux-keeaſk**. The *black-toed Gull* is a ſcarce ſpecies, and ſeems to be more plentiful on the continent than in *England:* oftener found in *Denmark*, where *Brunnich* tells us it is frequently met with ſkulking among cattle, and may then be taken by the hand; appearing by this as if it were tired after a long flight, or reſting for a while, in order to purſue its route.

16. ARCTIC G. Pl. XCIX.

Larus paraſiticus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 226. 10.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 156.
Catharacta paraſitica, *Brun.* N° 127. 128.—*Muller*, N° 166.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 68.
Le Stercoraire, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 150. 1. (female.)
——————— à longue queue, *id.* p. 155. 3. (male.)
Le Labbe à longue queue, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 445.—*Pl. Enl.* 762 †.
Strunt-jager, *Raii Syn.* p. 127. 2?
Arctic Birds, *Edw.* pl. 148. 149.
Arctic Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 245. pl. 87.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 459.
Lev. Muſ.

LENGTH twenty-one inches. Bill an inch and a half long, pretty much hooked, and of a duſky colour: noſtrils Description.

* We ſhould have ſuppoſed this bird no other than the *Skua*, did not Mr. *Hutchins* ſay that half the toes and webs was black.

† In this plate the tail feathers appear to be one third of the whole length of the bird.

placed

placed in a kind of *cere*, as in the two laſt: the top of the head is black; the ſides of it, forehead, neck, and all beneath, white: acroſs the breaſt a pale duſky bar: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, black: the baſe of the quills white on the inner webs: the two middle feathers of the tail are near four inches longer than the reſt: legs ſcaly, not very ſtout, colour black.

We have obſerved another of theſe, which had the chin and hind part of the neck mottled duſky and white: at the lower part of the neck the duſky colour advances forwards on each ſide: all the upper parts duſky brown: breaſt and under parts white, croſſed with irregular tranſverſe duſky ſtreaks: the two middle tail feathers very little longer than the reſt.

FEMALE. The *female* ſaid to be entirely brown, paleſt beneath: the middle tail feathers only two inches longer than the others *.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is a northern ſpecies: is very common in the *Hebrides*, and breeds on *heath:* comes in *May*, and retires in *Auguſt:* if diſturbed flies about, like the *Lapwing*, but ſoon alights. Is alſo found in the *Orknies*, and on the coaſts of *Yorkſhire*, where it is called the *Feaſer*. Met with on the northern coaſts of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Ruſſia*, as far as *Kamtſchatka*. Common in *Greenland*, where it frequents the open ſea, as well as the bays. The *female* makes an artleſs neſt of *graſs* and *moſs*, on a hillock in ſome marſhy place, and lays two aſh-coloured

* *Br. Zool.*—*Fabricius* ſays, that the *male* and *female* are alike, and that he is certain of it, having brought them up. *Faun. Groenl.*—The Catharacta coprotheres, *Brun.* N° 128, anſwers to the laſt deſcription: this author is uncertain in reſpect to the matter himſelf; but ſays, that it is held as the *female* in *Iceland* and *Norway*.—*Fabricius* calls it the *young* bird.—We have not ſeen any, except the two firſt-deſcribed, which are in the *Leverian Muſeum*.

eggs, ſpotted with black, the ſize of thoſe of a *Hen*. Does not often ſwim, and flies generally in a ſlow manner, except it be in purſuit of other birds; which it often attacks, in order to make them diſgorge the *fiſh* or other food, which this common plunderer greedily catches up. Moſt authors have told us, that it is the *dung* of the birds which it ſearches after in the purſuit; but later obſervations inform us that the circumſtance is not true; though, from the ſuppoſition of its being ſo, the bird has obtained the name of *Strunt-jager*.

Edwards received both his birds from *Hudſon's Bay*, where he informs us that it is called the *Man of War*: the natives know it by the name of *Utay-keeaſk* *.

Larus minutus, *Pall. Trav.* iii. App. N° 35.

17. LITTLE G.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Miſſel Thruſh*. Bill reddiſh brown: irides blueiſh: the head and beginning of the neck black: the reſt of the neck and body white: back and wings grey; but the quills are white at the ends: tail even, white: legs red.

PLACE.

Inhabits the ſouthern parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; found about the ſhores of the *Caſpian Sea*, and the rivers which fall into it; migrating in ſummer northward up the *Wolga*, in order to breed.

* Mr. *Hutchins*.

Larus

18. TARROCK G.

Larus tridactylus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 224. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 157.—*Muller*, N° 161.

La Mouette cendrée tachetée, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 185. pl. 17. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 424.—*Pl. Enl.* 387.

Tarrock, *Raii Syn.* p. 128. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 346. pl. 68.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 251.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 533. D.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fourteen inches: breadth thirty-ſix: weight ſeven ounces. Bill ſhort, thick, and black: head, neck, and under parts, white: near each ear, and under the throat, a black ſpot: at the hind part of the neck a creſcent of black: the back and ſcapulars blueiſh grey: the wing coverts duſky, edged with grey; ſome of the larger wholly grey: the exterior ſides and ends of the firſt four quills black; tips of the two next black; all the reſt white: the ten middle feathers of the tail white, tipped with black; the two outermoſt wholly white: legs duſky aſh-colour: in lieu of the back toe it has only a protuberance.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This breeds in *Scotland* with the *Kittiwake*, and inhabits other parts of northern *Europe*, quite to *Iceland* and *Spitzbergen*, the *Baltic*, and *White Sea*, as alſo *Kamtſchatka*. Is common in *Greenland* in ſummer: comes in ſpring, and frequents the ſea ſhores: builds in the rocky crags of the bays: in *June* lays two eggs, of a greeniſh aſh-colour, ſpotted with brown: retires from the ſhores in autumn. Is obſerved frequently to attend the *whales* and *ſeals*, for the ſake of the *fiſh* which the laſt drive before them into the ſhallows, when theſe birds dart into the water ſuddenly, and make them their prey. Are very noiſy birds, eſpecially during the time of incubation. Swim well, and fly equally, and for a long

time together; often obſerved on portions of ice ſwimming in the ſea. Both the fleſh and eggs are eſteemed by the *Greenlanders*, and the ſkins uſed as garments.

18. VAR. A. DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill two inches and a quarter long, colour black: head, neck, and beneath, white: on each ear a ſpot of black: at the lower part of the neck behind, each feather has a duſky black bar juſt at the tip: the back and wing coverts of a fine pale aſh-colour: from the bend of the wing to the tip of the ſecond quills is a bar of black, appearing oblique when the wing is cloſed, this bar is cauſed by moſt of the feathers in the direction being tipped with that colour: the four firſt quills are black, but the inner webs are white; the two next white, with a black mark cloſe to the tips; the reſt white; ſecondaries white, with a ſtripe of black near the ſhaft, and parallel to it: tail white; all but the outer feathers tipped for one inch with black: legs duſky: the hind claw wanting.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Kamtſchatka*. This ſeems to be the *Tarrock* in the higheſt ſtate of markings, and of a larger ſize than uſual. We obſerved a ſecond, in which the markings were much leſs diſtinct, with the addition of ſome clouds of black below the nape. Both are in the poſſeſſion of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

19. + KITTIWAKE G.

Larus Riſſa, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 224. 1.—*Brun.* N° 140.—*Muller*, N° 160.
Kittiwake, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 250. pl. 89.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 456.—*Phypps Voy.* p. 187.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fourteen inches: breadth three feet two inches. The bill yellow, tinged with green: inſide of the mouth orange:

orange: head, neck, belly, and tail, ſnow white: back and wings grey: the outer edge of the firſt quill feather, and the tips of the four or five next, black: legs duſky, with only a knob inſtead of a back toe.

It varies in ſometimes having behind the ear a duſky ſpot.

PLACE. This inhabits the cliffs about *Flamborough Head*, and is called *Petrel*; the *Baſs Iſle*; the vaſt rocks near the caſtle of *Slains*, in the county of *Aberdeen*; and *Prieſtholm Iſle*. It is likewiſe met with at *Newfoundland*. Found alſo in *Greenland*, *Spitzbergen*, *Iceland*, and the north of *Europe*; the arctic coaſt of *Aſia*; and *Kamtſchatka* *. By the *Icelanders* it is called *Ritſa*.

Some authors affirm the *Kittiwake* to be the *Tarrock* in a ſtate of perfection †; while others maintain the contrary ‡. As we do not think ourſelves ſufficiently well informed to decide upon this head, muſt leave it to be aſcertained by future ornithologiſts.

* *Act. Zool.* † *Fabricius* in *Faun. Groenl.*

‡ *Linnæus* ſays, Varietas forte *Lari tridactyli*, junior primi anni. See *Syſt. Nat.* i. Addend.—Mr. *Pennant* treats of them as diſtinct ſpecies. *Br. Zool.*

GENUS

GENUS XC. PETREL.

* TRUE, with the Noſtrils contained in a Tube.

N° 1. Giant P.
2. Braſilian P.
3. Black P.
VAR. A.
4. Grey P.
5. Glacial P.
6. White-breaſted P.
7. Antarctic P.
8. Pintado P.
VAR. A.
9. Fulmar P.
VAR. A.
N° 10. Cinereous P.
11. Shearwater P.
VAR. A.
12. Black-toed P.
13. Snowy P.
14. Brown-banded P.
15. Sooty P.
16. Fork-tail P.
17. Frigate P.
18. Stormy P.
VAR. A.
19. Diving P.

* * SPURIOUS, with the Noſtrils diſtinct.

20. Broad-billed P.
21. Blue P.
22. Pacific P.
23. Duſky P.

THE bill in this genus is ſtrait, but bent at the end.

Noſtrils for the moſt part contained in one tube; in a few ſpecies diſtinct and ſeparate.

Legs naked a little above the knees.

Three toes placed forwards, and a ſpur behind inſtead of a back toe *.

* The 19th ſpecies excepted, in which this laſt character is wanting.

1. GIANT G. Pl. C.

Quebrantahueſſos, *Boug. Voy.* p. 63.—*Cook's Voy.* ii. p. 205.—*Forſt. Voy.* ii. p. 516.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 319.

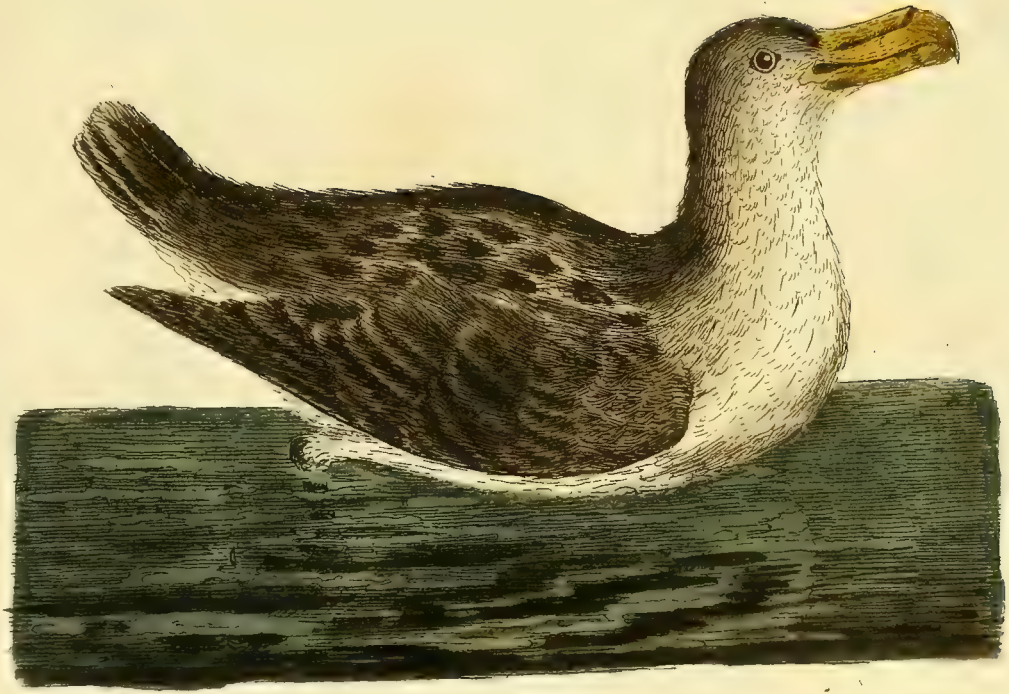
————————, or Oſprey Petrel, *Forſt. Obſ.* p. 202.

———————— Mouton, *Pernet. Voy.* i. p. 15. t. 8. fig. 3. (the bill.)

Oſſifraga, or Break Bones, *Ulloa Voy.* 8vo. ii. p. 214. *Br. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. BIGGER than a *Gooſe:* length forty inches: expands ſeven feet. The bill is four inches and a half in length, remarkably ſtout, and the upper mandible very hooked at the end; the tube on the top of it occupies at leaſt two inches and a half from the baſe; the colour a fine duſky yellow, not unlike that of poliſhed *box-wood:* at the angle of the mouth a naked wrinkled yellow ſkin: the crown of the head is duſky: the ſides of it, fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, white: hind part of the neck, and upper part of the body, pale brown, mottled with duſky white: ſcapulars, wing coverts, quills, and tail, plain duſky brown; the laſt ſix inches in length, and the feathers darkeſt in the middle: legs four inches long: the toes five, of a greyiſh yellow; webs duſky: the ſpur behind ſtout and pointed, but ſhort: claws duſky.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe were met with by our voyagers at *Staaten Land*, *Terra del Fuego*, and *Iſle of Deſolation*, and other places in the high ſouthern latitudes. Are often ſeen ſailing, with the wings expanded, cloſe to the ſurface of the water, but without appearing to move them. Like others of this genus, are ſaid to be moſt active, and in the greateſt numbers, in ſtorms, or when they are approaching; hence their appearance is an unwelcome ſight to the mariner. Like the *Albatroſs* alſo viſits the *northern* hemiſphere;



Giant Petrel.

ſphere; being ſeen by our laſt navigators in lat. 44. 10. N. in *March* *; off the coaſts of *Nootka Sound* in *April* †; and again further north, on the *American* coaſt, in *May*, in pairs ‡: from which may not unaptly be concluded the *poſſibility* of their breeding in the *north*, though as yet no one has mentioned with certainty where they propagate their ſpecies: if it be in the *ſouth*, they muſt migrate in the ſame manner as the *Albatroſs*, which is not unlikely, as they are frequently found in company with that bird, and it muſt be confeſſed that they are found in the greateſt quantity in the *ſouthern* regions. Captain *Cook* met with them in vaſt numbers in *Chriſtmas Harbour, Kerguelen's Land* §, in *December*, where they were ſo tame that they ſuffered themſelves to be knocked on the head by our ſailors with a ſtick, on the beach. Theſe are carnivorous birds, feeding on the dead carcaſes of *ſeals* or *birds*, though their chief food is undoubtedly *fiſh*. They are for the moſt part ranked as *Albatroſſes* by the *ſailors*; but by the more diſcerning of them are well known by the name of *Mother Cary's Geeſe*; and are thought to be very good food ‖.

* *Cook's laſt Voy.* ii. p. 258. † *Id.* p. 299.

‡ *Id.* p. 352.—If we do not miſtake, this is one of the ſorts called *Glupiſha*, mentioned as ſo frequent in all the iſlands between *Kamtſchatka* and *America*, that they are covered with them. One of theſe is ſaid to be as big as a *Gooſe* or an *Eagle*. Bill crooked, yellowiſh: eyes as large as thoſe of an *Owl*: colour black, intermixed with white ſpots all over the body. Two hundred of them have been ſeen at once feeding on a dead *Whale*.—See *Hiſt. Kamtſ.* p. 156.

§ *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 87. ‖ *Id.* ii. p. 205.

2. BRASILIAN P.

Le Puffin du Breſil, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 138. 4.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 337. IV.
Majague, *Raii Syn.* p. 133. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 334. pl. 62.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies, according to *Willughby*, is of the ſize of a *Gooſe*. The bill hooked: the head round and thick: the neck long: the whole bird of a duſky and blackiſh colour, except the fore part of the neck, which is adorned with yellow feathers.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil*, about the mouths of rivers; but builds the neſt, and lays the eggs, on ſhore. It is a ſwift bird, ſwimming and diving well. Its fleſh very good meat, eſpecially if young. We are not certain whether this is a *Petrel* or not; but think right to follow *Briſſon*'s opinion of its belonging to that *genus*, till farther demonſtration ſhall evince the contrary.

3. + BLACK P.

Procellaria æquinoctialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 213. 4.
Le Puffin du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 137.
Le Petrel-Puffin brun, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 326.
Shearwater, *Brown Jam.* p. 482.
Great black Petrel, *Edw.* pl. 89.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Raven:* length twenty-three inches. The bill is three inches long, and the tubes of the noſtrils half an inch; the whole bill is of a yellowiſh colour, the ſutures of it black: the whole body blackiſh brown: legs, toes, and webs, brown: claws black.

This varies in having the upper ridge of the bill black, and a large ſpot of white on the chin *.

* In lat. 35. 15. S. long. 7. 45. W. *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 36.—But in this the bill and legs were both black.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the neighbouring parts. Has alſo been met with at *New Zealand* *. PLACE.

Kuril Petrel, *Arct. Zool.* p. 536. A.—*Pall. Spic.* v. p. 28.

3. VAR. A. KURIL P.

THIS is larger by half than the other. Has a ſtrong yellow bill: the whole plumage an unvaried ruſty black: legs the ſame, daſhed with red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Kurile Iſles*, and *Kamtſchatka*. PLACE.

Dark grey Petrel, *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 258.
Lev. Muſ.

4. GREY P.

SIZE of a *Jack-daw*: length fourteen or fifteen inches. Bill two inches long, and brown: the whole plumage black, or ſooty: the under wing coverts white, with black ſhafts: the wings rather exceed the tail in length: the fore part of the legs greeniſh blue. DESCRIPTION.

The ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum* has the chin and throat of a whitiſh colour.

Inhabits the *ſouthern* hemiſphere, from 35 to 50 degrees. Seems much allied to the *Black Petrel*. PLACE.

5. GLACIAL P.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill an inch and three quarters, yellow; the tube which covers the noſtrils, top of the upper mandible, and end of the lower, black; the edges of both are of the ſame colour: the top of the head, taking in the eyes, and the hind part of the neck, to the ſhoulders, pale blueiſh aſh-colour: the reſt of the upper parts duſky black: chin, fore part of DESCRIPTION.

* *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 113. 487.

the neck, and breaſt, white: from thence to the vent pale aſh-colour: legs and webs blue: claws black: ſole of the foot white.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Antarctic* circle, with many other ſpecies; chiefly found among the *ice*.

6. WHITE-BREASTED P.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſixteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, hooked at the tip, and black: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, duſky brown, nearly black: on the throat a whitiſh patch: breaſt, belly, and vent, white: under tail coverts cinereous and white mixed: tail rounded at the end: legs black brown: the fore part of the toes half way black; the outſide of the exterior toe the ſame for the whole length: webs black: ſpur behind blunt.

PLACE. Inhabits *Turtle* and *Chriſtmas Iſlands*. In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

7. ANTARCTIC P.

Le Pétrel antarctique, ou Damier brun, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 311.
Brown and white Petrel, *Boug. Voy.* i. p. 42?
Antarctic Petrel, *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 108.—*Cook Voy.* i. p. 257.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a large *Pigeon:* length ſixteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, brown, with the tip black: irides browniſh hazel: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts is deep brown; beneath blueiſh white: the ſecond quills are white, with dark brown tips: quills dark brown, with the inner webs of ſome next the body white: rump and tail white: the tips of all the tail feathers black for nearly an inch: legs duſky lead-colour.

Found

Found within the *Antarctic* circle, all round. Met with in flights of twenty or more, in lat. 61. 36. S. It is obſerved that the fullneſs of plumage is more conſpicuous in this ſort of birds than in others; nature having taken care to ſuit them to the climate wherein they are to live. PLACE.

8.
+ PINTADO P.

Procellaria Capenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 213. 5.—*Amœn. Acad.* iv. p. 240.—*Oſb. Voy.* p. 46.
Le Petrel tacheté, ou le Damier, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 146. 3.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 304. pl. 21.—*Pl. Enl.* 964.—*Pernet. Voy.* ii. p. 72.
Pardela, *Ulloa Voy.* ii. p. 304.
White and black ſpotted Peteril, *Edw.* pl. 90.
Pintado Bird, *Damp. Voy.* iii. pl. in p. 96. fig. 1.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

SIZE of the *Kittiwake Gull:* length fourteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, and black: the head, hind part of the neck, quills, and tail, black: ſides of the head mottled black and white: all the under parts whitiſh, irregularly marked with ſpots of black: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

They are apt to vary much in plumage.

Theſe birds are, we believe, confined to the *ſouthern* hemiſphere, being ſeldom ſeen much to the north of 30 degrees. Are moſt frequent about the *Cape of Good Hope* *, and neighbouring parts. Are called by our ſailors *Cape Pigeons*. They fly many together; ſeldom high, but almoſt ſweeping the ſurface of the water †. Sometimes appear in ſuch immenſe numbers that ſeven hundred have been taken in one night ‡. The ſailors PLACE AND MANNERS.

* *Dampier*, and others.—Said by ſailors to be a ſure preſage of a near approach to that *promontory*.

† *Dampier*. ‡ At *Maſo Fuero*.—*Hawkeſ. Voy.* i. p. 556.

often catch them with ſome tarred ſtring, or a piece of *lard* on a *fiſhing-rod* *. *Dampier* obſerves, that he met with them in greateſt plenty from about two hundred leagues from the coaſt of *Braſil* to within much the ſame diſtance of the coaſt of *New Holland*. Our voyagers traced them to *New Zealand* †, *Falkland Iſles*, and many other parts; and indeed they ſeem to be ſcattered all round the *South Pole*. One of their breeding-places is in *Kerguelen's Land*. The egg of the ſize of that of a *Pullet*, and laid in *December* ‡. When caught it makes a noiſe not unlike a *Parrot*; and ſpirts out oil from the noſtrils into the face of the perſon who holds it. It feeds on *fiſh*, but more frequently on the dead carcaſes of *Whales*, &c. about which at times it is ſeen in vaſt numbers §.

VARIETY. In the *Iſle of Deſolation* our laſt voyagers met with a ſtrong variety, which differed in having ſuch parts as are white in the *common* one, of a fine cream or buff-colour: the tail white, tipped with black: and the baſe of the quills white: legs brown: webs black: and two of the inner toes orange in the middle.

This is in the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

* *Oſb. Voy.* i. p. 109. † *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 489.

‡ *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 86.

§ *Ives* mentions, that when caught and brought on board a ſhip, they cannot riſe for flight from the deck, but will moſt readily do ſo out of a tub of water. —See *Voy.* p. 5.

9.
4- FULMAR P.

Procellaria glacialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 213. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 144.—*Brun. Orn.* N° 118.—*Muller*, N° 144.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 55.

Le Petrel cendré, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 143. 2. pl. 12. fig. 2.

Le Fulmar, ou Petrel Puffin gris blanc, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 302. pl. 22.—*Pl. Enl.* 59.

Wagellus Cornubienſium, Burgomaſter of Groenland, *Raii Syn.* p. 130. A. 13.

Haffhert, or Sea Horſe, *Will. Orn.* p. 395.

Fulmar, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 257. pl. 91.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 461.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſeventeen inches: weight twenty-two ounces. The bill is two inches long, of a pale grey colour, with a yellowiſh tip: the back and wing coverts are aſh-colour: quills duſky: the reſt of the plumage white: legs greyiſh yellow: in ſome birds the tail is of a pale aſh-colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is found in the northern parts of *Great Britain*; and from thence as much farther to the *north* as our travellers have explored. It is in the greateſt plenty in the iſle of *St. Kilda*, where it appears in *November*, and continues the whole year, except the months of *September* and *October*. It lays one large white, and very brittle egg; and the young are hatched the middle of *June*. Very common alſo in *Greenland* *, and parts adjacent; and of great uſe to the inhabitants for food, the fleſh being eaten boiled or dried, for want of better, as it is very ſtinking and offenſive: the fat is eaten crude, or burned to ſerve as oil for their lamps; and the ſmall pouch of the under jaw

* Breed on the craggy ſhore on the weſt of *Diſco*, and other places remote from the continent, in great numbers.—*Faun. Groenl.*

formed into a bladder to buoy up their leſſer kind of *darts*, by which they often kill the bird itſelf while ſitting at reſt on the ſurface of the water; for it is very heedleſs, and will ſuffer any one to approach it very near: hence is called *Mallemucke*, or *Fooliſh Fly*, by the *Dutch*.

The food of this ſpecies is *fiſh* for the moſt part; but will eagerly ſeize every dead thing that can be converted to food; and filth from the ſhips, which they frequently follow. Will ſettle by hundreds on the carcaſe of a *dead Whale*, and pick out the fat, which ſoon becoming liquid in the ſtomach, enables the old birds to eject it into the mouths of their young, for their ſuſtenance while in the neſt: and alſo on occaſions will throw it out with great violence, both from their mouths and noſtrils, into the faces of thoſe who attempt to ſeize them, and indeed is almoſt the only defence that it makes againſt an enemy.

It is alſo common between *Kamtſchatka* and *America*, where we believe it is blended among others, and called by the common name of *Glupiſha* *: they are ſo ſtupid as frequently to fly into the boats of the natives while fiſhing. It is aſſerted that they are ſo fat that the natives have no more to do than to ſqueeze the ſkins, through which it runs like *oil*, and is uſed for the ſame purpoſes. Numbers are caught on the fourth and fifth *Kuriliſki Iſlands*, which the inhabitants dry in the ſun, and uſe for food. Is found alſo on the coaſts of *Groenland* †.

It is alſo ſufficiently plentiful in the *Antarctic* regions, from the *Cape of Good Hope* to as far *ſouth* as has been explored;

* This name ariſes from their being fooliſh birds.

† *Phypps's Voy.* p. 186.

and

and indeed, in greater or ſmaller quantities, from 34 to 70 degrees S. latitude all round the pole *.

In the *Britiſh Muſeum* I obſerve one of theſe which is near twenty inches in length: has a dark ſtreak through the eye: the tail *duſky* †, pointed at the end: legs of a pale colour, almoſt white.

9. VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt. Bill black, ſtout, and much curved at the end: head, neck, body, and tail, white: between the wings pale aſh-colour: the whole of the wing duſky black: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Antarctic* ocean, pretty far to the *ſouth*.

Br. Muſ.

10. CINEREOUS F.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Fulmar:* length twenty inches and a quarter. Bill yellowiſh, with black futures: irides aſh-colour: all the upper parts of the plumage duſky aſh-colour: the crown of the head, and forehead, paleſt; beneath, from chin to vent, white: tail rounded in ſhape, black; the under part of the feathers pale aſh-colour: legs blueiſh: webs pale yellow: toes and claws pale.

We have ſeen a variety of this with a pale blue bill, and the breaſt and belly of a deep duſky black.

PLACE. This ſpecies chiefly inhabits the parts within the *Antarctic* circle. Many ſeen in the lat. of 48 degrees. The food is various: the bills of the *Cuttle-fiſh* have been found in its ſtomach.

* *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 52.—ii. p. 534.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 252.

† *Brunnich* obſerves, that the tail feathers are wholly black.

11. SHEARWATER P.

Procellaria Puffinus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 213 6.—*Brun.* N° 119.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 56.—*Muller*, p. 18.

Le Puffin, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 131. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 321.—*Pl. Enl.* 962.

Avis Diomedea, or Artenna, *Raii Syn.* p. 133. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 332.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 96.

Manks Puffin, *Raii Syn.* p. 134. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 333.—*Edw.* pl. 379.

Shearwater, *Raii Syn.* p. 133. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 334.—*Br. Zool.* N° 258.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 462.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fifteen inches: weight ſeventeen ounces. The bill is an inch and three quarters long, of a yellow colour, with the tip black: the upper parts of the body, wings, tail, and thighs, black: the under, from chin to vent, white: the legs weak, compreſſed on the ſides, whitiſh before, and duſky behind.

Briſſon's bird is rather bigger, but correſponds in reſpect to deſcription.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is found in the *North of England*; but particularly in the *Calf of Man*, and the *Orknies*. Alſo in *Denmark*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and no doubt in other parts far *north*. To the firſt they reſort in *February*, take a ſhort poſſeſſion of the *rabbit-burrows*, and then diſappear till *April*, when they return. They lay one white egg, blunt at each end: the young are fit to take the beginning of *Auguſt*, when great numbers are killed by the perſon who farms the iſle. They are ſalted and barrelled, and when boiled, eaten with *potatoes*. During the day they keep at ſea fiſhing, and towards evening return to their young, which they feed in the ſame manner as the *Fulmar*: they quit the iſle by the end of *Auguſt* or beginning of *September*. In the *Orknies* they make

make the neſt in holes on the earth, near the ſhelves of the rocks and headlands: called there the *Lyre*, and greatly valued, both on account of being uſed as food, and for the feathers. Are ſalted and uſed as in the *Calf of Man*. They alſo take the old ones in *March*; but they are then poor, and not ſo well taſted as the young. They appear firſt in thoſe iſlands in *February* *.

They alſo frequent the *Atlantic* † and *Southern* ‡ *Oceans*, being met with by our voyagers in various places of the laſt.

Le Puffin cendré, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 134. N° 2. pl. 12. fig. 1. 11.
Le Pétrel cendré, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 302. pl. 20. VAR. A.

THIS is about the ſize of the *Shearwater*, or laſt ſpecies. The bill above two inches long, and black: the hind part of the head whitiſh, with a tinge of aſh-colour: the reſt of the upper parts of an elegant aſh-colour: fore part of the head, and under part of the body, ſnow white: the baſtard wing ſpotted with black: quills outwardly black: tail white: legs grey brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *northern* regions. It is probably the *brown Shearwater*, which has often a white ring round the neck, ſeen by *Kalm* every where from our channel to the *American* coaſt. He ſays it has a peculiar ſlow way of flying, and may be plainly ſeen to feed on fiſh ‖. PLACE.

* *Br. Zool.*

† Every where from our channel to the *American* coaſt.—*Kalm Trav.* i. p. 23.

‡ 25 deg. S. *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 50.—*New Zealand. Id.* i. p. 487.—*Cook's laſt Voy.* iii. p. 175.

‖ *Trav.* i. p. 23.

12.
BLACK-TOED P.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, black: all round the baſe of the bill, the chin, and throat, pale ſilvery grey, marked with minute duſky ſpecks: top of the head, and all the upper parts of the plumage, wings, and tail, duſky black, inclining to hoary on the back: tail rounded at the end: wings and tail even: the under parts of the body hoary aſh-colour: legs very pale: the webs for one third the ſame; the reſt to the end black: joints of the toes black.

PLACE. Said to inhabit *North America*.

13.
SNOWY P.

Le Pétrel blanc, ou Petrel de neige, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 314.
Snowy Petrel, *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 96.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 33.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Pintado Petrel:* length one foot. The bill is an inch and a quarter long, the colour black, inclining to blue at the baſe; the tube which contains the noſtrils comes pretty forward on the upper mandible, which is much curved at the end: the whole plumage of a pure white, the ſhafts of the feathers black: the wings exceed the tail in length: legs of a dark ſea-green, or blue, with pale webs: claws long, and crooked.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is found in the colder parts of the *ſouthern* regions, off the iſland of *Georgia* *, *Terra del Fuego*, and other parts; but no where in ſuch plenty as in the neighbourhood of *ice*, or within a few leagues of it, and proved to be the forerunner of falling in with the ſame; and on the icy maſſes themſelves theſe birds were often in conſiderable flocks.

* *Forſt. Obſ.* p. 72.—*Voy.* i. p. 98.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 23.

14. BROWN-BANDED P.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill an inch long, black, with the tip yellowiſh: the plumage on the upper parts of the body greeniſh aſh-colour, deepeſt on the crown: the ſides of the head, taking in the eyes, and all the under parts of the body, white: the ridge of the wing almoſt black: quills and tail duſky; the laſt rounded at the end, and tipped with dark brown: the legs brown: webs yellow: claws black: when the wing is expanded there appears a dark band from tip to tip, quite acroſs the body.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Iſle of Deſolation*. In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

PLACE.

15. SOOTY P.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill black, an inch long, and hooked at the tip: irides pale aſh-colour: head and neck of a ſooty black: but the body in general tinged with brown, not unlike the colour of the *Swift*: the rump is brown: the under parts of the body much like the upper, but paler: the ridge of the wing mixed with aſh-colour: the tail is ſomewhat forked in ſhape, but the feathers themſelves are ſquare at the ends; their colour, and that of the quills, deep black: the wings, when cloſed, exceed the tail a trifle in length: legs ſlender, an inch long, and black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Otaheite*. In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks* *.

PLACE.

* In a drawing in the poſſeſſion of the ſame, each web of the toes was marked with a yellow ſpot.

16. FORK-TAIL P.

Fork-tail Petrel, *Art. Zool.* N° 463. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ten inches. Bill black, three quarters of an inch in length; the upper mandible very hooked at the end, and the tube of the noſtrils reaches ſome way on the top of it: general colour of the plumage a dark ſilvery grey, paleſt beneath: the chin very pale grey: vent white: on the forehead and crown is a mixture of brown: the inner ridge of the wing duſky black: the quills are of a blackiſh grey: the ſecondaries paler grey on the edges: the tail coverts are pretty long: and the tail itſelf the colour of the quills, and forked in ſhape; the outer feather white on the outer web: the wings, when cloſed, equal the tail in length: the legs are black.

PLACE. Found among the ice, between *Aſia* and *America*.

17. FRIGATE P.

Procellaria fregata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 212. 2.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill one inch; ſlender, and not greatly hooked: the top of the head, and hind part of the neck, as far as the ſhoulders, blueiſh aſh-colour: back and wing coverts brown: rump hoary blue: ſides of the head above the eye, and all the under parts, white: under the eye a trace of blueiſh aſh-colour: the tail, when ſpread, ſeems hollowed out in the middle, but ſcarcely what may be called forked: legs black: on the middle of each web a yellowiſh mark.

Such is the deſcription of a bird among the drawings of Sir *Joſeph Banks*, which I liken to that mentioned by *Linnæus*, of which

which he merely ſays, that it is leſs than the STORMY PETREL, black above, and white beneath.

Found in latitude 37 ſouth. In a ſecond drawing, I obſerve the rump to be very pale, nearly approaching to white. PLACE.

18. ← STORMY P.

Procellaria pelagica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 212. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 143.—*Amœn. Acad.* iv. p. 587.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 95.—*Muller,* N° 143.—*And. Icel.* ii. pl. 1.

Le Petrel, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 140. 1. pl. 13. fig. 1.

L'Oiſeau de tempête, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 327. pl. 23.—*Pl. Enl.* 993.

Storm-finch, or Little Pitterel, *Cateſb. Car.* App. pl. 14.—*Edw.* pl. 90.—*Borlaſ. Corn.* p. 247. pl. 29.—*Albin,* iii. pl. 92.—*Will. Orn.* p. 395.—*Damp. Voy.* iii. p. 97.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 259. pl. 91.

Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

SIZE of a *Swallow:* length ſix inches: breadth thirteen inches. DESCRIPTION. Bill black: the general colour of the plumage is black, but paler on the under parts, where it inclines to *ſoot*-colour: the ends of the ſecond quills, rump, and vent, white; and the four outer tail feathers are white on the inner webs at the baſe: the wings, when cloſed, are half an inch longer than the tail: the legs are long and black.

Theſe birds are ſufficiently common, though ſeldom met with but at ſea *; and ſeem to be diſperſed all over the *Atlantic* ocean. Flocks of them are for the moſt part ſeen about the ſhips in full ſail, but particularly in ſtormy weather, in the wake of the ſhip, to which they ſeem to reſort for ſhelter from the violence of the waves. PLACE AND MANNERS.

* One was ſhot at *Sandwich*, in *Kent*, in a ſtorm of wind, among a flock of *Hoopoes*, in *January*. Mr. *Boys*.—Another at *Walthamſtow*, in *Eſſex*, now in the *Leverian Muſeum*.—A third has not long ſince been ſhot at *Oxford*.

They are ſilent in the day, but very clamorous in the night; and are called by the ſailors, *Mother Cary's Chickens*, and *Witches*. They are excellent divers, and appear to ſtay under water half an hour without riſing. Often give the idea of *Swallows*, as, like them, they ſkim the ſurface of the water; at other times appear to run on the top of it *. Their food ſuppoſed to be ſmall *fiſh*; but they will pick up, or at leaſt examine, every ſcrap which falls from the ſhips which they follow †. Pretty common to the north: found in *Kamtſchatka* ‡. In the *Ferro Iſles* the inhabitants draw a wick through the body, from the mouth to the vent; which, when lighted, ſerves them for ſome time, burning like a *lamp*, being fed by the vaſt quantity of oil contained in the body of it, as well as other birds of this genus §.

It is probable that theſe birds build in the holes of the rocks, like many of the genus; as Mr. *Pennant* obſerved them in *Auguſt* off the end of the *Iſle of Skie*, lurking among the looſe ſtones, and betraying themſelves by their twittering noiſe ‖.

They are alſo met with not unfrequent in the *Southern* regions. *Forſter* ** ſaw them in latitude 25 degrees; *Dampier* †† in 31 degrees; and *Oſbeck* ‡‡ in 34 degrees ſouth.

* *Damp. Voy.* iii. p. 97.

† "Feaſt along with other *ſea-birds:* when we threw the guts of pigs over-board, they generally were the firſt and laſt on ſuch an occaſion."—*Oſb. Voy.* i. p. 113.

‡ *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, p. 155.—Thoſe found here are larger than have been obſerved elſewhere. *Arct. Zool.*

§ *Brun. Orn.* p. 29. ‖ *Br. Zool.* ** *Voy.* i. p. 50. 110.

†† *Voy.* iii. p. 97. ‡‡ *Voy.* i. p. 113.

SALERNE

SALERNE mentions a ſpecies differing from the above: it is of the ſame ſize, but differs in colour. The bill is black: back the ſame, waved with blueiſh purple: the head, crop, and ſides of the body, nearly blue, reflecting black and violet in different lights: the hind part of the neck of a changeable green and purple: the upper parts of the wings and rump ſpotted with white: the reſt of the body black: the legs ſhort and black. 18. VAR A. DESCRIPTION.

This is found in the ſea about *Italy*; and, as the others, ſeems to live on the ſurface of the water, no one having ever yet ſeen it on land; and its preſence ſaid to forebode a ſtorm, be the weather ever ſo ſerene: ſeen always in flocks *. PLACE.

SIZE of the *Little Auk*, and of a ſtout make, not unlike that bird: length eight inches and a quarter. The bill nearly an inch long, ſtout and black; the middle of the under mandible white on the ſides: irides duſky blue: the plumage on the upper parts is black brown: beneath white, except the chin, which is black; the ſkin of that part, and of the throat, is looſe, ſerving as a pouch, as in the *Frigate Pelican*: the wings are rather ſhorter than the tail: the legs of a blueiſh green: webs black: the ſpur at the back part wanting. 19. DIVING P. DESCRIPTION.

Theſe are met with in *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, and other parts in the neighbourhood of *New Zealand*. Were ſeen in vaſt flocks, fluttering on the ſurface of the water, or ſitting on it; and dive PLACE.

* *Salerne Orn.* p. 383.

well,

well *, arising often at considerable distances, with amazing agility. They croak like *frogs*, and sometimes make a noise like the cackling of a *Hen*. Known by the name of *Tee-tee*.

** SPURIOUS, WITH THE NOSTRILS DISTINCT.

20. BROAD-BILLED P.

Le Petrel bleu, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 316.
Vittated Petrel, *Forft. Voy.* i. p. 153.—*Obf.* p. 199.
Blue Peteril, *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 29.
Lev. Muf.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a small *Pigeon:* length twelve inches. The bill blue grey, an inch and a quarter in length, and near an inch broad at the base; both mandibles bent at the points; the edges finely serrated; at each nostril a distinct very short tube: the tongue is very large and fleshy, and fills up the whole of the bill, conforming to the shape of it: the colour of the plumage is blueish ash on the upper parts; and some of the feathers are brown in the middle: the sides of the head, and under parts of the body, white: beneath the eye a dusky black streak: the quills, and the ends of the six middle tail feathers, dusky, almost black: when the wings are expanded a dark band appears from the tip of one wing to the other, crossing the back: the legs are black.

The *female* has the same plumage; but the bill, though greatly exceeding that of any other *Petrel*, is scarcely more than half the breadth of that of the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. These were seen all over the *Southern* hemisphere, from 28 degrees upwards. Met with in *Dusky Bay*, and other parts of *New*

* These are the *Little Diving Petrels*. See *Forft. Voy.* i. p. 189. 503.—*Diving Petrels* shew the proximity of land. *Id.* i. p. 483.

Zealand. On the north-weſt part of *Anchor Iſle* found in immenſe numbers, among other ſpecies; ſome on the wing, and others in woods, in holes in the ground cloſe to one another, or under the roots of trees and crevices of rocks; making a noiſe ſimilar to the croaking of *frogs*; and fly much at night, ſo as to be taken for *Bats*. Theſe were not to be ſeen in the day-time, but at three o'clock in the morning were very active, being diving throughout the day, at ſea, in queſt of food *. Dr. *Forſter* obſerves, that theſe birds are exceedingly well furniſhed with cloathing, equal to the *Penguin*; for "their plumage was amazingly "abundant, and increaſed their bulk in a great proportion; and "two feathers, inſtead of one, proceeded out of every root, "lying within one another, and formed a very warm cover-"ing †."

Blue Petrel, *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 91.
Another Blue Peteril, *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 32.
Br. Muſ.

21.
BLUE P.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill an inch and a quarter, blue, with a black tip; middle of the bend yellow: the upper parts of the plumage blue grey, but paler than the laſt: under parts white: beneath the eye a patch of duſky: on the breaſt a duſky band: the greater quills are ſomewhat darker than the reſt; and the inner webs of ſome of them nearly white: the tail the colour of the back, but the outer feather is white; the next white within; the reſt tipped with white: acroſs the body, and wings when

DESCRIPTION.

* *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 153.—*Obſ.* p. 199.—*Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 86.
† *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 103.

expanded,

expanded, a dark band, as in the broad-billed ſpecies: the wings, when cloſed, are ſomewhat longer than the tail: the legs are blue: the webs pale.

PLACE. Theſe fly in flocks, and inhabit the *Southern Ocean*, from 47 to 58 degrees of latitude. Capt. *Cook* ſuppoſes theſe to be the *female* to the *broad-billed*; but the bill has no degree of breadth to juſtify it; and the colours of the plumage, on comparing them together, immediately detect the difference.

22. PACIFIC P.

Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twenty-two inches: breadth forty inches. The bill is two inches in length, of a lead-colour, and much hooked at the tip: in the place of a tube the noſtrils only appear; they are ſituated obliquely, of an oval ſhape, a little elevated, and placed an inch and a quarter from the baſe: the upper parts of the plumage are black, the under duſky: legs pale on the inſteps, where they are marked with ſome black ſpots, and a few others on the toes and webs.

PLACE. Inhabits *Euopoa*, and other iſlands of the *Pacific Ocean*. Said to fly in innumerable flocks. Diſappear at once, dipping under water all together, and then riſe as ſuddenly.

23. DUSKY P.

Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill an inch and a half; the ſides of it horn-colour, otherwiſe black; in the uſual place of the tube are only two ſmall holes, ſerving for noſtrils; the point of the bill hooked: the upper parts of the body are duſky black: the

the under white: on the ſides of the neck brown and white mixed: the edges of the middle wing coverts are whitiſh: the legs are placed quite in the vent, and are, for the moſt part, black, except the inſide, which is pale the whole length: and the two inner toes yellowiſh: the webs orange-colour: claws black.

Inhabits *Chriſtmas Iſland*. One of theſe, meaſuring leſs by two inches in length, is in the *Leverian Muſeum*, ſaid to have come from *King George's Sound*, on the *American Coaſt*. PLACE.

GENUS XCI. MERGANSER.

N° 1. Gooſander.
2. Dun-Diver.
VAR. A.
3. Red-breaſted M.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
N° 4. Hooded M.
5. Smew M.
6. Minute M.

BILL ſlender, a little depreſſed, furniſhed at the end with a crooked nail; edges of the mandibles very ſharply ſerrated.

Noſtrils near the middle of the mandible, ſmall, and ſubovated.

Feet furniſhed with four toes, three forwards and one behind; the outer toe before longer than the middle one.

1.
+GOOSANDER.

Mergus Merganſer, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 208. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 135.—*Brun.* N° 92.—*Muller*, N° 133.—*Kram. El.* p. 343. N° 1.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 169.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 49.—*Friſch.* N° 190.

Mergus Æthiops, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 90.

L'Harle, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 231. 1. pl. 22.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 267. pl. 23.—*Pl. Enl.* 951.

Merganſer, or Gooſander, *Raii Syn.* p. 134. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 333. pl. 64.—*Br. Zool.* N° 260. pl. 92. fig. 1.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 465.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. WEIGHT nearly four pounds: length twenty-eight inches: breadth forty. The bill three inches long, narrow, toothed on the edges of both mandibles; the tip of the upper much bent,

bent, and of the under a little ſwelling; colour red: irides the ſame: the head is full of feathers on the top and back part; colour of that, and half the neck, a fine gloſſy greeniſh black: the reſt of the neck and under parts white *, tranſverſely undulated with duſky lines on the ſides over the thighs: the upper part of the back black: ſcapulars neareſt the body black; the others white: the lower part of the back, rump, and tail, browniſh aſh-colour; the feathers edged with duſky white towards the rump: the leſſer wing coverts are white, the others aſh-colour, but in the middle are white alſo: twelve of the prime quills are black; ſome of the inner ones aſh-colour on the inner webs: the ſecondaries moſtly white, and five or ſix of them fringed with greeniſh black on the outer margins: the tail conſiſts of eighteen aſh-coloured feathers, the ſhafts of which are duſky: legs orange.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

The *Gooſander* ſeems to prefer the more northern ſituations to thoſe of the *ſouth*, not being ſeen in the laſt, except in very ſevere ſeaſons. Continues the whole year in the *Orknies*; and has been ſhot in the *Hebrides* in *ſummer* †. Common on the continent of *Europe* and *Aſia*; but moſt ſo towards the *north*. Found alſo in *Iceland* and *Greenland*, and breeds there, retiring ſouthward in *winter*; at that time found about the *lake Baikal*. Frequent in *America*: inhabits the province of *New York* in *winter*; retires from thence in *April*, probably to *Hudſon's Bay* ‡; and, if the bird called a *Fiſherman Duck*, found alſo in *Carolina* ‖.

* In ſome birds the breaſt is of a delicate yellowiſh roſe-colour; whether this is owing to the ſeaſon of the year, or any other cauſe, I am ignorant.

† *Br. Zool.*—*Arct. Zool.* ‡ *Arct. Zool.* ‖ *Lawſon Carol.* p. 150.

2.
DUN-DIVER.

Mergus Merganſer (fem.) *Faun. Suec.* p. 48.
Mergus Gulo, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 88.
Anas rubricapilla, *Brun.* N° 93.
Mergus Merganſer, (fem.) *Faun. Suec.* p. 48.—*Kram. El.* p. 343. N° 2.
Mergus caſtor, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 209. 4?
L'Harle cendré, ou le Bievre, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 254. pl. 25.
L'Harle femelle, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 236.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 272.—*Pl. Enl.* 953.
Dun-Diver, or Sparling Fowl, *Raii Syn.* p. 134. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 333. pl. 64. (the head.)—*Albin*, i. pl. 87.—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 557. pl. 92. fig. 2.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 465.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THE *Dun-Diver* is leſs than the *Gooſander*, and meaſures in length twenty-ſeven inches: is thirty-five in breadth: and weighs three pounds and a half. The bill is much the ſame, but duller in colour; the nail at the tip blackiſh: the upper part of the head and neck are ferruginous, paleſt on the fore part: the feathers of the crown and nape much longer than in the *Gooſander*: the chin and throat white: the back, wing coverts, tail, and ſides of the body, are aſh-colour: the lower part of the neck before, the breaſt, and middle of the belly, are white: greater quills black: ſcapulars darker than the back: the ends of ſix of the ſecondaries white for two inches, but the laſt of theſe has the inner web, and the remaining part of the others, wholly of a pale aſh-colour: legs orange, but paler than in the *Gooſander*.

PLACE. The above is moſtly found in the ſame place, and at the ſame ſeaſons, as the *Gooſander*; but appears to be far more common.

THE

THE *Mergus Caſtor* *, ſuppoſed by *Linnæus* and *Briſſon* to be a diſtinct ſpecies, ſeems ſo little to differ from the *Dun-Diver* as to be eſteemed as one bird; it is indeed much leſs in ſize, being ſcarcely bigger than the *Smew*: the length of my ſpecimen twenty-one inches and a half: breadth twenty-ſeven: weight ſeventeen ounces: the bill two inches and a quarter: as to the colours, and the diſtinction of them, it is much the ſame as in the *Dun-Diver*; but the neck has a greater mixture of aſh-colour, and there is a pale ſtreak between the noſtrils and eye: the reſt as in the laſt-named bird.

2. VAR. A. DESCRIPTION.

This is ſaid to be common in *Germany*; and at times to be found as low as *Egypt* †. The ſpecimen referred to above was killed on the coaſt of *Suffolk*.

PLACE.

An opinion has prevailed among later authors, that the *Gooſander* and *Dun-Diver* were *male* and *female* only, and not diſtinct ſpecies; but perhaps this conjecture may not be ſo firmly eſtabliſhed as not to admit of the intruſion of a different ſentiment: and the following facts lead us again to ſeparate them into different ſpecies.

In the firſt place, the *Dun-Diver* is ever leſs than the *Gooſander*; and individuals of that bird differ greatly in ſize among themſelves: and, if we admit the laſt-deſcribed as a variety only, in an extreme degree: we may alſo add, that the *creſt* is conſiderably longer and fuller in the one eſteemed as the *female*, than in that thought to be the *male*; a circumſtance obſerved in no

* *Bievré Oiſeau*, ſee *Belon, Hiſt. Nat. des Oiſ.* p. 163.—This author talks of its building on *rocks* and *trees*.

† *Id.*

other

other bird that is furniſhed with a *creſt* at all; for in ſuch the *females*, in many caſes, have not even the rudiment of one. Again, ſome of the *Dun-Divers* have been proved to have a *labyrinth*, as well as the *Gooſander*: by this is meant an enlargement of the bottom of the *wind-pipe*, juſt before the entrance into the *lungs*: and as it is only found in the *males* of the *Duck* kind *, we have a right to conclude the ſame in reſpect to the birds in queſtion, eſpecially as they are the neareſt link to the *Duck* genus. But a far more intereſting circumſtance than any of the above-noted is, that ſome of the larger *Dun-Divers* have really proved, on *diſſection*, to be *males*. This diſcovery I owe to the attention of Dr. *Heyſham*, who informs me that he has more than once found it to be ſo. The laſt he met with of that ſex, was at *Carliſle*, in the month of *December*. He likewiſe obſerves, that the *Dun-Diver* is infinitely more common in *Cumberland* than the *Gooſander*, at leaſt ten or fifteen of the firſt to one of the laſt, which indeed is ſo ſcarce there, that he never had an opportunity of diſſecting more than one, which however turned out to be a *male*.

* *Ray*'s words run thus, in reſpect to the *Dun-Diver*: "Hæc etiam ampullam "ſeu labyrinthum in aſpera arteria habet: quod maribus proprium opinati "ſumus."—*Syn.* p. 135.

In *Willughby* we find the following.—"In the *Dun-Diver*, which we take to "be the *female* of the *Gooſander*, we found a *large labyrinth*—ſo that we will not "be very confident that the *Gooſander* and *Dun-Diver* differ no more than in "ſex."—*Orn.* p. 336.

Briſſon's figure of the *Harle cendré*, ou *Bievre*, the *Mergus Caſter* of *Linnæus*, deſcribed by us above, is ſaid to be that of the *male bird*. In reſpect to *our* ſpecimen, this matter could not be aſcertained; as, the bird having come from a great diſtance, the inward parts were too much diſſolved to be attended to with any degree of certainty.

Having

Having ſaid thus much, there is no way to reconcile the preſent opinion of authors, but by ſuppoſing the *poſſibility* of the young birds of both ſexes retaining the *female* plumage for a certain number of years, before they attain that of the *male*, as is the caſe in ſome birds: but in allowing this circumſtance, we muſt ſuppoſe them likewiſe capable of propagating their ſpecies; which, if true, is not very uſual in animals before they arrive at maturity.

We have been led to this digreſſion from a deſire of future information; and eſpecially if any with the plumage of the *Gooſander* be *females*. This is to be gained only from repeated obſervations, aided by the unerring guide of diſſection; a circumſtance hitherto not attended to in the manner neceſſary to ſuch enquiries.

3.
+RED-BREASTED M.

Mergus ſerrator, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 208. 3.—*Faun. Suec.* p. 136.—*Brun.* N° 96.—*Muller*, N° 134.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 169.
Mergus albellus, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 89.
L'Harle huppé, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 237. 2. pl. 23.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 273.—*Pl. Enl.* 207.
Red-breaſted Gooſander, *Edw.* pl. 95.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 101.
Mergus criſtatus capite caſtaneo, &c. *Kram. El.* p. 343. 2. (female.)
——— cirratus fuſcus, *Raii Syn.* p. 135. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 336. (*Mergus cirratus minor*) pl. 64. (female.)
Red-breaſted Gooſanders, N° 261. pl. 93. (male and female.)
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH one foot nine inches: breadth two feet ſeven: weight two pounds. The bill is three inches long; the upper mandible duſky; the lower red: irides purpliſh red: the head, and part of the neck, are black gloſſed with green: the feathers

feathers of the hind head forming a pretty long creſt; the reſt of the neck, and the under part of the body, white: the breaſt ferruginous, mixed with black and white: upper part of the back gloſſy black: the lower, and rump, tranſverſely ſtriated brown and pale grey: on each ſide of the breaſt are five or ſix broad white feathers, margined all round with black, and when the wing is cloſed reſt on the bend of it: part of the ſcapulars are black, others white: the wing coverts are alſo part black part white; but moſt of them of this laſt colour: quills duſky: tail brown: legs orange: claws black.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in having only the rudiment of a creſt: the head, and upper part of the neck adjoining, dull ferruginous: chin white: fore part of the neck, and the breaſt, ferruginous, mottled with black and white: the upper part of the neck, back, rump, and ſcapulars, cinereous: the lower part of the breaſt and belly white: on each ſide the breaſt the ſame black and white feathers as in the *male:* ſcapulars and wing coverts much the ſame as in that ſex; but have leſs white and more duſky in them: legs orange, but paler than in the *male.*

Individuals of both *male* and *female* differ from each other in plumage. In the firſt, ſome have twice the proportion of white in the neck that is ſeen in others; and the white on the wings infinitely more pure. The *females* differ alſo in being much brighter in colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is found for the moſt part in the *northern* parts of this kingdom. Obſerved to breed on *Loch Mari*, in the county of *Roſs*, and in the *Iſle of Ilay* *. In moſt parts of the north of *Europe*, on the continent: and as high as *Iceland*, where it is called

* *Art. Zool.*

Vatus-

Vatus-önd: alſo in the *Ruſſian* dominions, about the great rivers of *Sibiria*, and the *lake Baikal*. Frequent in *Greenland* in the ſummer, where it breeds on the ſhores. The eggs like thoſe of a *Wild Duck*, but ſmaller and whiter. It dives well, and is very active in the water; but the *Greenlanders* often take it by *darts* thrown at it, eſpecially in *Auguſt*, being the time when it is in moult. Frequent in *Newfoundland*; and often appears at *Hudſon's Bay* in large flocks, but is obſerved to be of a larger ſize there than in *Europe*. They generally come in pairs the beginning of *June*, as ſoon as the ice breaks up; and make the neſt ſoon after their arrival, chiefly on dry ſpots of ground in the iſlands. Lay from eight to thirteen white eggs, the ſize of thoſe of a *Duck:* the neſt made of withered *graſs*, and lined with the down of the breaſt. The young are of a dirty brown, like young *Goſlings*. They all depart ſouth in *October*, to the *lakes*, where they may have open water. They are known at *Hudſon's Bay* by the name of *As-ſick* *.

L'Harle blanc & noir, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 250. 4.
——— à manteau noir, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 250.
——— noir, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 251. 5.

3.
VAR. A.

SIZE of the laſt. The head, hind part of the neck, back, ſcapulars, and rump, black: upper tail coverts brown: all the under parts white; as are the leſſer wing coverts, and the greater ones neareſt the body; the outer ones and quills black: tail brown: legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

This is a variety of the *male*.

* Mr. *Hutchins*.

3. VAR. B. L'Harle noir, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 251. 5.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Duck*. Bill black: head, back and rump, ſcapulars, and upper tail coverts, black: neck cheſnut: breaſt, belly, and under parts, white: wings black, croſſed with a tranſverſe band of white: tail black: legs black.

PLACE. Found in *Germany*. This ſeems a variety of the *female*.

4. HOODED M. PL. CI.

Mergus cucullatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 207. 1.
L'Harle hupé de Virginie, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 258. 8.—*Pl. Enl.* 935 (the male); 936 (the female.)
L'Harle couronné, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 280.
Ecatototl altera, *Raii Syn.* p. 175.
Wind Bird, *Will. Orn.* p. 389.
Round-creſted Duck, *Edw.* pl. 360.—*Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 94.
Hooded Merganſer, *Arct. Zool.* N° 467.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE nearly that of a *Wigeon*: length ſeventeen inches and a half: breadth twenty-three inches: weight nearly twenty-three ounces. Bill an inch and a half long, black, furniſhed with a nail at the end: irides golden: head of a dark brown: forehead paler: the head furniſhed with a large rounded creſt, flat on the ſides: round the eyes, and the middle of the creſt, black; the reſt white, tipped all round with black: the head, neck, back, and quills, black: tail duſky: the under parts from the breaſt white: ſides of the breaſt, and lower part of the neck, undulated with black: the wing coverts are deep brown; acroſs the lower ones a bar of white; and a mixture of

Hooded Merganser.

the laſt on the ſcapulars: ſides of the breaſt fine tawny, croſſed with black lines: ſides of the vent the ſame, elegantly barred: legs black.

The *female* has the head and neck dark aſh-colour, mottled with black: creſt ſhort, and ruſt-coloured: back, wings, and tail, duſky: a white line acroſs the wings: breaſt and belly white. FEMALE.

This elegant ſpecies inhabits *North America*. Appears at *Hudſon's Bay* the end of *May*, and builds cloſe to the lakes: the neſt is compoſed of *graſs*, lined with feathers from the breaſt. Lays from four to ſix white eggs. The young are *yellow*, and are fit to fly in *July*. They all depart from thence in *autumn*. Appear at *New York*, and other parts as low as *Virginia* and *Carolina*, in *November*. Frequent freſh waters. Return to the north in *March*. Called at *Hudſon's Bay*, *Omiſka ſheep* *. PLACE AND MANNERS.

* Mr. *Hutchins*.

5.
+ SMEW.

MALE.

Mergus albellus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 209. 5.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 137.—*Brun.* N° 97.—*Friſch.* t. 172.—*Kram. El.* p. 344. 3.
Mergus albulus, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 91.
Le petit Harle huppé, ou la Piette, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 243. 3. pl. 24. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 275. pl. 24.—*Pl. Enl.* 449.
Mergus Rheni, *Raii Syn.* p. 135. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 337.
White Nun, *Raii Syn.* p. 135. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 337. pl. 64.
Smew, *Albin*, i. pl. 89.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 262.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 468.

FEMALE.

L'Harle étoilé, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 252. 6.—*Brun.* N° 98.
Weeſel Coot, *Albin*, i. pl. 88.
Red-headed Smew, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 263.
Br. Muſ. Lew. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, in ſize, rather exceeds the *Teal:* length ſixteen or ſeventeen inches: breadth two feet: weight thirty-four ounces. Bill near two inches long, and black: general colour of the plumage white: the head creſted at the back part; the under part of the creſt black: on each ſide of the head an oval black ſpot, beginning at the bill, and taking in the eye: on the lower part of the neck, on each ſide, are two curved black ſtreaks, pointing forward: the inner ſcapulars, back, coverts on the ſide of the wing, and greater quills, are black: tail cinereous: legs blueiſh grey.

FEMALE.

The female is ſixteen inches long: twenty-three broad: and weighs fifteen ounces. The bill is lead-colour: head ferruginous, and ſlightly creſted: cheeks, chin, and throat, white: between the bill and eye the ſame oval black ſpot as in the *male:* back duſky aſh-colour: wings as in the *male:* belly white: legs pale aſh-colour.

The

The *Smew* is ſeen in *England* only in *winter*, at which ſeaſon it will ſometimes be met with at the ſouthern parts of it; as alſo in *France*, in the neighbourhood of *Picardy*, where it is called *la Piette:* ſimilar to this, we have heard it called in *Kent* by the name of *Magpie-Diver*. On the continent we find it as far ſouth as *Carniola:* frequents alſo *Iceland*, at which place, or ſome other *arctic* region, it paſſes the ſummer; and where it in courſe breeds, probably along with the other *Merganſers*; as it has been obſerved to migrate, in company with thoſe birds, ſeveral kinds of *Ducks*, &c. in their courſe up the *Wolga*, in *February* *. It alſo inhabits *America*, having been ſent from *New York* †, where it is probably a migratory ſpecies, as in *Europe*. PLACE.

Mergus minutus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 209. 6.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 138.—*Kram. El.* p. 344. 4. 6.
Mergus tinus, *Haſſelq. It.* p. 269. N° 37. ✣ MINUTE.
——— glacialis, *Brun.* N° 99. M.
——— pannonicus, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 92.
Le petit Harle huppé, (femelle) *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 243. 3. pl. 24. fig. 2.
Le Harle etoilé, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 278.—*Pl. Enl.* 450.
Mergus glacialis, Lough Diver, *Raii Syn.* p. 135.—*Will. Orn.* p. 338.—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 560.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 540. A.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

THIS is rather leſs than the *Smew:* length fourteen inches and a half: breadth twenty-three. Bill black: the upper part of the head, and ſides, taking in the eyes and the hind part of the neck, duſky ferruginous, deepeſt on the head, the feathers of which are ſomewhat elongated: the chin, throat, fore DESCRIPTION.

* *Dec. Ruſſ.* ii. p. 145. † *Arct. Zool.*

part

part of the neck, and ſides of it for half the length, white: the lower part of the neck, and breaſt, mottled duſky and white: the belly and under parts white: the wings not greatly differing from thoſe of the *Smew*, duſky black, with a patch of white on the coverts, and two bars of the ſame below: legs duſky.

The *male* and *female* ſcarcely differ, except in ſize, the laſt being ſmaller.

PLACE. What has been remarked of the *Smew* may be ſaid of this ſpecies, in reſpect to its migrations: ſeen ſometimes as far *ſouth* as latitude 37, being met with in the iſland *Tino*, in the *Archipelago*; paſſing northward in ſummer, in order to breed. Birds of this genus are in general not ſo well-flavoured as thoſe of the *Duck* kind; yet we have often met with theſe laſt in the *London* markets, and by ſome are thought to be very little inferior to the *Wild Duck*; which laſt now and then partakes of the *fiſhy haut goût*, a flavour not diſagreeable to the palates of the *connoiſſeurs* in good eating.

Genus XCII. DUCK.

N° 1. Whiſtling Swan.
2. Mute Sw.
3. Black-necked Sw.
4. Loggerhead Gooſe.
5. Buſtard G.
6. Variegated G.
7. Antarctic G.
8. Magellanic G.
9. Painted G.
10. Snow G.
11. Great G.
12. Chineſe G.
Var. A.
13. Black-backed G.
14. Canada G.
15. Spur-winged G.
16. Egyptian G.
Var. A.
17. Red-breaſted G.
18. Ruddy G.
19. Grey-headed G.
20. Mountain G.
21. Grey Lag G.
Var. A. Tame G.
22. White-fronted G.
23. Bean G.
N° 24. Bering G.
25. Gulaund Duck.
26. Bernacle.
27. Brent.
28. Blue-winged G.
29. Eider D.
30. King D.
31. Muſcovy D.
32. Rufous-necked D.
33. White-headed D.
34. Georgia D.
35. Black D.
36. Scoter D.
37. Velvet D.
38. Harlequin D.
39. Brown D.
40. Spotted-billed D.
41. Damietta D.
42. Nilotic D.
43. Mallard.
General Variety.
Var. A.
Var. B.
Var. C.
Var. D. Hook-billed.
44. Curve-billed D.

N° 45. Super-

N° 45. Supercilious D.
46. Pied D.
47. Red-billed whiſtling D.
48. Black-billed ditto.
49. Scaup D.
VAR. A.
50. White-faced D.
VAR. A.
51. Shieldrake.
52. Crimſon-billed D.
53. Ilathera D.
54. Mareca D.
55. Shoveler.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
56. Mexican Sh.
57. Red-breaſted Sh.
58. Jamaica Sh.
59. Ural D.
60. Lapmark D.
61. Gadwall.
62. Falcated D.
VAR. A.
63. Common Wigeon.
64. Cape W.
65. American W.
66. Bimaculated D.
N° 67. Soft-billed D.
68. Pochard.
VAR. A.
69. Spaniſh D.
70. Dominican D.
71. Ferruginous D.
72. Pintail D.
73. Long-tailed D.
VAR. A.
74. Weſtern D.
75. Buffel-headed D.
76. Golden-eye D.
77. Morillon D.
78. Mexican D.
79. Tufted D.
80. New-Zealand D.
81. Creſted D.
82. Red-creſted D.
83. Iceland D.
84. Duſky D.
85. Summer D.
86. Chineſe D.
87. Garganey.
88. Common Teal.
89. Summer T.
90. American T.
91. St. Domingo T.
92. Spinous-tailed T.

N° 93. African

N° 93. African T.
94. Madagaſcar T.
95. Coromandel T.
N° 96. Manilla T.
97. Baikal T.
98. Hina T.

THE bill in this genus is ſtrong, broad, flat or depreſſed, and commonly furniſhed at the end with an additional piece, termed a nail; the edges of the mandibles marked with ſharp *lamellæ* or *teeth*.

Noſtrils ſmall, oval.

Tongue broad, edges, near the baſe, fringed.

Toes four in number; three before, one behind, the middle one the longeſt.

Anas Cygnus ferus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 194. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 107.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 66.—*Brun.* N° 44.—*Muller*, N° 106.—*Kram. El.* p. 338. 2.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 165. 1. + WHISTLING SW.

Le Cygne ſauvage, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 292. 12. pl. 28.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 3.—*Pl. Enl.* 913.

Elk, Hooper, or Wild Swan, *Raii Syn.* p. 136. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 356. pl. 69. (the head).—*Edw.* pl. 150.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 264.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 469.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE *whiſtling*, or (as it is called) *wild Swan*, is leſs than the *tame* or mute ſpecies, and about five feet in length. The bill is three inches long; from the baſe to the middle of it yellowiſh white, and from thence to the end black: round the eyes, for a ſmall ſpace, bare of feathers; the eye-lids yellowiſh: the whole plumage, without exception, of a pure white: legs black *.

* In ſome Reddiſh. *Willughby.*

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies, for we eſteem it diſtinct, is an inhabitant of the *northern* regions; never appearing in *England* except in hard winters, when flocks of five or ſix are now and then ſeen. Said however to come into *Lingey*, one of the *Weſtern Iſles*, in the month of *October*, and to ſtay there till *March*, when they depart. A few obſerved to continue in *Mainland*, one of the *Orknies*, and breed there; but the major part retire to the *north* during ſummer, being found in *Iceland**, *Lapland*, the deſarts of *Tartary* and *Sibiria*, as far as *Kamtſchatka*. In the ſummer ſpread towards the *ſouth*, being then found about the *Caſpian* and *Euxine Seas*, in *Greece* †, and at times even ſo low as *Egypt*; but are obſerved, on this ſide the *Equator*, only between the *Tropic* and *Arctic* circles, to the laſt of which it is ſaid they ſcarce ever arrive ‡. We have little doubt of this proving the bird called *Colum*, which is met with about *Surat*, in the *Eaſt Indies* ‖, where likewiſe is the *mute* ſpecies; the former well diſtinguiſhed from the latter

* The people of *Iceland* find that the number increaſes towards winter, hence ſuppoſe them to come from parts ſtill farther north; and in ſpring more than an hundred are often ſeen in a flock, which are thought to have come from the ſouth. This is ſaid of the migrators; for the greater part of the young brood ſtay the whole year, frequenting the lakes in ſummer, and in the winter removing to the ſea-ſhore.—*Von Troil. Icel.* p. 143.

† *Cateſb. Car.* App. p. 36.—*Hiſt. Louiſ.* ii. p. 78. ‡ *Arct. Zool.*

‖ *Fryer's Trav.* p. 119. 316.—After obſerving that the *Colum* is found at *Surat*, as well as the *Seraſs*, a ſpecies of the former, he ſays, "The *aſpera arteria* is "wound up in a caſe on both ſides their breaſt-bone, in manner of a *trum-*"*pet*, ſuch as our *Waits* uſe: when it is ſingle it is a *Seraſs*, when double a "*Colum*, making a greater noiſe than a *Bittern*, being heard a great while be-"fore they can be ſeen, flying in armies in the air."—And adds, that theſe fly towards the *cold* countries when the *Ram* enters its ſign. P. 316.

by the wonderful circumvolution of the *wind-pipe*, below-mentioned. Are met with alſo in *America*. Not uncommon at *Hudſon's Bay*, where they are called *Wapa-ſeu*; come there accompanied by the *Geeſe*, about the end of *May*, but not in great numbers, though ſometimes as far as nine in a flock; yet the lakes to the ſouthward are ſaid to abound with them. The natives greatly eſteem them as food. They lay four eggs, and hatch in *July* *. Have been ſeen alſo in *King George's Sound* †; from thence to *Carolina* ‡, and *Louiſiana*, migrating on the *new* as on the *old* continent. The *Indians* of the laſt wear the *ſkins*, with the *down* attached to them, ſewed together by way of covering; and of the larger feathers they make *diadems* for their *Chiefs*, as well as weave the ſmaller on threads, as *barbers* do for their *wigs*, with which they cover garments, which are worn only by women of the higheſt rank §.

In *Auguſt* they loſe their feathers, and are not able to fly, when the natives of *Iceland* and *Kamtſchatka* hunt them with *dogs*, which catch them by the neck, and eaſily ſecure their prey. In the laſt place they are alſo killed with *clubs*. The eggs are accounted good food; and the fleſh much eſteemed by the inhabitants, eſpecially that of the young birds, inſomuch that, ſummer or winter, no entertainment is ſaid to be made without one ‖. The uſes of the feathers are manifeſt to every one; and the

* Mr. *Hutchins*. † *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 235.

‡ Said to be two ſorts: the larger called the *Trumpeter*, the ſmaller the *Hooper*.—*Lawſon*, p. 146.—*Arct. Zool.*

§ *Hiſt. Louiſ.* ii. p. 113.

‖ This was not obſerved to be the caſe when Captain *Cook* viſited that place. —*Cook's laſt Voy.* vol. iii. p. 347.

ſkins of the body are worn by the inhabitants; beſides which, that of the legs, taken off whole, is uſed for purſes, and appears not unlike *ſhagreen*.

This ſpecies has a ſharp loud cry, which it chiefly makes while flying, and may be heard a great way off, frequently when ſo high in the air as to be out of ſight *. The *wind-pipe* is of a ſingular conſtruction, entering the cheſt a little way; from thence reflected in form of a *trumpet*; after which it enters a ſecond time, when, dividing into two branches, it goes on to join the lungs †. It is perhaps from this ſtructure that the bird is enabled to produce ſo ſtrong a voice; whereas in the next, commonly called the *tame* ſpecies, the *wind-pipe* enters at once into the *lungs*, the conſequence of which is, that the utmoſt noiſe it can make is a mere *hiſs*.

2. + MUTE SW.

Anas Cygnus manſuetus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 194. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 107. β.—*Brun.* N° 44.—*Kram. El.* p. 338. 2. β.—*Friſch.* pl. 152.

Le Cygne, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 288. 11.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 3. pl. 1.—*Pl. Enl.* 913.

Tame Swan, *Raii Syn.* p. 136. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 355. pl. 69.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 96.—*Edw.* pl. 150 (the head.)—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 265. pl. 60.

Mute Swan, *Arct. Zool.* N° 470.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS differs from the *whiſtling Swan* in being bigger: weight about twenty-five pounds. The bill red; the tip and ſides black; and at the baſe on the forehead a callous knob: the plumage the ſame in every particular as the former.

* *Hiſt. Louiſ.* ii. p. 113.—*Swans* in flying follow one another ſo cloſely, that the *bill* of the one lays on the *tail* of the foremoſt.—*Hiſt. de Lyon*, i. p. 212.

† *Will. Orn.* p. 356. 357.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is found wild in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, moſt plentiful in the laſt. Arrives later from the *ſouth*, and does not ſpread ſo far *north* *. Thoſe about the ſouthern part of the *Caſpian Sea* are very large, and much eſteemed for the uſe of the table. The *Swan* is held in high veneration by the *Mahometans* †.

In *England* this ſpecies is very common in every gentleman's garden where there is water, being kept as an ornament. They generally lay from ſix to eight large whitiſh eggs, and ſit near two months. Seen on the *Thames* in vaſt plenty, where they are eſteemed as *royal* property, it being accounted *felony* to ſteal the eggs; by this means the encreaſe is ſecured, and prove a delightful ornament to the whole length of that river, from that part where the traffic of the *metropolis* ceaſes, quite to its ſource. In the reign of *Edward* IV. the eſtimation they were held in was ſuch, that "no one that poſſeſſed a freehold of leſs than clear "yearly value of *five marks*," was permitted even to keep any. On the *river Trent* are alſo in vaſt numbers; but no where more plenty than on the ſalt-water inlet of the ſea, near *Abbotſbury*, in *Dorſetſhire* ‡.

The young *Swans*, called *Cygnets*, were formerly much eſteemed; and are ſaid at preſent to be fattened, at *Norwich*, about *Chriſtmas*, and ſold for a *guinea* apiece §.

I will here wave mentioning the ſong, *&c.* of the *Swan*; that antient fiction, ſo beautifully recorded by the *old Poets*; our friend Mr. *Pennant* having moſt elegantly touched thereon in his *Britiſh Zoology*.

Nothing can exceed the beauty and elegance with which the *Swan* rows itſelf in the water, throwing itſelf, before the ſpecta-

* *Arct. Zool.* † *Dec. Ruſſ.* iii. p. 77. ‡ *Br. Zool.* § *Id.*

tors,

tors, into the proudeſt attitudes imaginable, as if deſirous of being viewed. Will ſwim on that element faſter than a man can walk: it however cuts but an inelegant figure on land. Is very ſtrong, and ſometimes exceeding fierce; has not unfrequently been known to throw down and trample under feet youths of fifteen or ſixteen years of age; and an old one to break the leg of a man with a ſtroke of the wings. Said to be very long-lived, and frequently to arrive at the hundredth year. The young not perfect in plumage till the ſecond year. Lays the firſt egg in *February*, and continues laying every other day to the amount of ſix, ſeven, or eight eggs; theſe are placed on a bed of *graſs* near the water, and ſits ſix weeks. It feeds on both *fiſh* and *herbage*. The fleſh of the old ones is hard and ill-taſted; that of the young yet eſteemed, though infinitely more valued by the antients than in the preſent age.

3. BLACK-NECKED SW.

Black-necked Swan, *Boug. Voy.* p. 59.—*Pernet. Voy.* ii. p. 26. ch. 9.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies is ſaid to have a red bill: the plumage the ſame with the other *Swan*, except that the neck is of a velvet black: the feet are fleſh-coloured.

PLACE.

This ſpecies inhabits the *Falkland Iſlands*, *Rio del Plata*, and the ſtraits of *Magalhaen*. A bird is likewiſe mentioned in *Hawkeſworth's Collection of Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 101. 117, ſaid to be black and white, much larger than a *Pelican*, and reſembling that bird. Poſſibly the above may be meant by this ſhort deſcription.

Oiſeaux griſes, ou Oies de plein, *Pernet. Voy.* ii. ch. 19. p. 21.
Racehorſe Duck, *Pernet. Journ.* p. 213, 214.
Loggerhead, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxvi. p. 104.—*Penr. Falk. Iſl.* p. 35.—*Forſt. Voy.* ii. p. 492.

4. LOGGERHEAD G.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH thirty-two inches *. Bill three inches long; colour orange; the top of the upper mandible brown at the baſe; the tip black: irides orange, ſurrounded with black, and then with orange: the head and neck deep aſh-colour: upper parts of the body much the ſame: the outer edge of the ſecondaries white, forming a band of the ſame on the wing: the under parts of the body duſky down the middle: over the thighs cinereous blue: vent white: quills and tail black; the laſt ſhort, and pointed in ſhape: the wings are likewiſe very ſhort, not reaching to the rump: on the bend of the wing a yellow knob, half an inch in length: the legs are browniſh orange: webs duſky: claws black.

PLACE.

Theſe inhabit *Falkland Iſlands*, *Staaten Land*, &c. and were moſtly ſeen in pairs, though ſometimes they were obſerved in large flocks. From the ſhortneſs of the wings they were unable to fly; but they made conſiderable uſe of them when in the water, on which they ſeemed as it were to *run*, at leaſt they ſwam, with the aſſiſtance of the wings, uſed as *oars*, at an incredible rate, inſomuch that it was a moſt difficult thing to ſhoot them, while on that element: to catch them, the *ſailors* uſed to ſurround

* Some of our voyagers call the weight of it nineteen or twenty pounds; but others found it to be not leſs than twenty-nine or thirty.—See *Cook's Voy.* ii. p. 204.

a flock

a flock with boats, and drive them on ſhore; where, unable to raiſe themſelves from the ground, they ran very faſt, but ſoon growing tired, and ſquatting down to reſt, were eaſily overtaken, and knocked on the head. Their fleſh was ſometimes eaten by the *ſailors*, in defect of that of the *Buſtard Gooſe*, but it was not much reliſhed, being rank and fiſhy, and thought more fit for the *hogs*, which, after it had been boiled in the copper, ate it greedily, and fatted well.

5. BUSTARD G.

L'Oie des Iſles Malouines, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 69.
White-winged Antarctic Gooſe, *Brown Ill.* pl. 40.
Buſtard Gooſe, *Boug. Voy.* p. 59.
Outarde, *Hiſt. de la Louiſ.* ii. p. 113?
Sea Gooſe, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxvi. p. 104. *(Clayton.)*
Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH from thirty-two to forty inches. Bill ſcarcely two inches in length, and black: head, neck, leſſer wing coverts, and under parts of the body, white: the lower part of the neck behind, and as far as the middle of the back, croſſed with numerous duſky black lines: ſides over the thighs the ſame: the greater wing coverts black, tipped with white, forming a bar of white on the wing; at the bend a blunt knob: ſecond quills part black, part white; prime ones duſky black: ſpeculum dark green: the two middle tail feathers black, the others white: legs black.

A ſecond of theſe, in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, had almoſt the whole of the neck croſſed with duſky lines, and the wings without

out any ſpeculum, otherwiſe like the firſt: whether a young bird, or different in ſex, is uncertain *.

Inhabits *Falkland Iſles*, where it is called the *Buſtard Gooſe*. It ſtands pretty high on its legs, which ſerve to elevate it above the tall graſs, and its long neck to obſerve any danger: it walks and flies with great eaſe; and has not that diſagreeable cackling cry peculiar to the reſt of its kind: it generally lays ſix eggs: the fleſh is accounted wholeſome, nouriſhing, and palatable; and it ſeldom happened that there was any ſcarcity of it. PLACE AND MANNERS.

6. VARIEGATED G.

SIZE of a large *Duck*. Bill one inch and a half long, and black at the baſe and tip: head, and neck above half way, white: lower part of the neck, and breaſt, deep red brown, beautifully mottled with black and white: back brown black, mottled with white: over the thighs the ſame: all the under parts marked as the lower part of the neck: rump and vent ferruginous: wing coverts white: ſecondary quills green; greater quills and tail black: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Zealand*: found at *Duſky Bay*, in *April*: called there *Pooa dugghee dugghee*. From the drawing of Sir *Joſeph Banks*. This ſeems to be the bird mentioned in *Forſter's Voyage* †, which he ſays is the ſize of the *Eider Duck*: plumage blackiſh brown, elegantly ſprinkled with white: rump and vent ferruginous: ſe- PLACE.

* M. *Bougainville* calls the *female* yellow; and ſays, that its wings are adorned with changing colours. See *Voy.* p. 59.—Perhaps he means our *Magellanic* ſpecies.—He obſerves, that this, the *Black Swan*, and other *Ducks*, have in this climate a very ſoft down under the feathers, of a grey colour, and very thick.

† i. p. 156.

condaries green: quills and tail black. *Clayton*, in his account of *Falkland's Iſlands*, mentions a bird by the name of *Mountain Gooſe* *: he ſays, it is larger than the *Muſcovy Duck*: the plumage on the back ſpeckled brown and greeniſh black, and towards the neck turns of a gloſſy beautiful *gold-colour*: the breaſt coloured like a *Pheaſant*. This, he obſerves, always feeds on the mountains; is pleaſant taſted, and preferable to the other ſorts; but is ſcarce. But all *Geeſe* are beſt in autumn, when the *cranberries* are ripe, on which they feed.

He likewiſe talks of another, as large as a *tame Gooſe*. The *Gander* black and white, ſpeckled: the *Gooſe* almoſt like the *Mountain Gooſe*, but darker, and not ſo beautiful. Theſe feed in the vallies, on wild *cranberries* and *graſs*; and are good food in general, but beſt and fatteſt in *February*, *March*, and *April*. The firſt of theſe two appears to be our preſent-deſcribed ſpecies; as to the laſt, we cannot determine it for want of a better deſcription.

7. ANTARCTIC G.

Lev. Muſ. (the female.)

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſmaller than a *tame Gooſe*: weight ſixteen pounds. Bill narrow, ſhort, and black: the whole plumage of a dazzling ſnowy whiteneſs: on the bend of the wing a blunt knob: legs yellow.

FEMALE. The *female* has the bill and legs the ſame as in the *male*, but the firſt of a reddiſh fleſh-colour: head, neck, and body, black, croſſed with tranſverſe white lines; thoſe of the head and neck

* *Phil. Tranſ.* lxvi. p. 101.

are very minute, but grow broader as they proceed downwards: middle of the back plain black: wing coverts white: on the bend of the wing a blunt knob: ſpeculum green, edged outwardly with white: greater quills black: tail white: vent greeniſh white: legs yellow.

Inhabits *Chriſtmas Sound*, in *Terra del Fuego* *. PLACE.

L'Oie des terres Magellaniques, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 68.—*Pl. Enl.* 1006. 8. MAGELLANIC G.

LENGTH twenty-four inches. Bill ſhort and black; the upper mandible a little bent at the end: head and neck ferruginous brown: the beginning of the back, the breaſt, and all the under parts to the vent, barred ferruginous and black; near the vent grey: the lower part of the back and tail duſky: the wing coverts white: quills duſky; the ſecondaries tipped with white, forming a bar on the wing: legs yellow: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Straits of Magalhaen*. PLACE.

A ſpecimen of this is in the Muſeum of the late Dr. *William Hunter*. It is poſſible that the above may prove the *Painted Gooſe*, mentioned by Commodore *Byron*, found by him in the *Straits of Magalhaen* †; but as he ſays no more on the ſubject, we can only ſuggeſt it.

LENGTH twenty-eight inches. Bill ſmall, under an inch and a half in length; colour black: irides aſh-colour: head and neck white, inclining to aſh-colour at the hindhead: the fea- 9. PAINTED G. DESCRIPTION.

* Dr. *Forſter* obſerves, that the fleſh is fœtid, and not fit to be eaten. See *Voy.* i. p. 495. 518.—See alſo *Pernet. Voy.* ii. p. 13.—*Cook's Voy.* ii. p. 186.

† *Hawkeſw. Voy.* i. p. 47.

thers of the forehead produced forward on each ſide of the upper mandible: the lower part of the neck and breaſt white, marked acroſs with numerous narrow black bars: the upper part of the back pale grey, barred in the ſame manner with black: the lower part of the back and ſcapulars duſky aſh: wing coverts white: at the bend of the wing a blunt *knob:* ſecondary quills duſky, with pale edges; prime quills and tail black: the middle of the belly, thighs, and vent, white: over the thighs barred duſky and white: legs black.

PLACE. This was met with at *Staaten-Land*, in *January*. From Sir *Joſeph Banks*'s drawings. It appears to be the *Painted Duck*, mentioned by Captain *Cook* *, which he ſays is the ſize of the *Muſcovy Duck:* the plumage moſt beautifully variegated: the head and neck of the *female* white; but all the other feathers, as well as thoſe of the head and neck of the *drake*, are of a dark variegated colour: both *male* and *female* have a large ſpot of white on the wing.

We are not perfectly clear, in reſpect to the five laſt numbers, whether they form more or fewer real ſpecies than we have ſeparated them into; moſt likely the laſt, as they appear to run much one into another; and we will be much obliged to future voyagers for better information.

* *Cook. Voy.* i. p. 96.

L'Oye

L'Oye de Neige, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 288. 10.
White Brant, *Lawſon's Carolina*, p. 147.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. p. 413.
Anſer Hyperboreus, *Pallas Spic. Faſc.* vi. p. 26.
Snow Gooſe, *Arct. Zool.* N° 477.

10. SNOW G

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Gooſe:* length two feet eight inches: weight between five and ſix pounds: extent three feet and a half. Bill ſomewhat ſerrated at the edges; the upper mandible ſcarlet; lower whitiſh: irides reddiſh: forehead yellowiſh: general colour of the plumage ſnow white *, except the firſt ten quills, which are black, with white ſhafts: lower order of coverts, and baſtard wing, cinereous, with the ſhafts black: legs of a deep red.

YOUNG.

The young are of a blue colour, till they are a year old.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe are very numerous at *Hudſon's Bay*, and called by the natives *Way-way*, and *Wapa whe whe*. Viſit *Severn River* in *May*, and ſtay a fortnight; but go farther north to breed: they return to *Severn Fort* the beginning of *September*, and ſtay to the middle of *October*, when they depart for the *ſouth*, and are obſerved to be attended with their *young*, in flocks innumerable. At this time many thouſands are killed by the inhabitants; who pluck them, and take out the entrails, and, putting the bodies into holes dug in the ground, cover them with earth, which freezing above them, keeps them perfectly ſweet throughout the ſevere ſeaſon; during which there is no more to do than occaſionally to open one of theſe *ſtorehouſes*, when they find them ſweet and good. They ſeem to occupy alſo the *weſtern* ſide of

* Mr. *Hutchins* obſerves, that the wing coverts are light blue; perhaps ſuch birds may not be quite in their perfect ſtate?

America,

America, as they were ſeen at *Aoonalaſhka* *, as well as at *Kamtſchatka* †, but believe at neither of theſe places very common: in plenty, in the ſummer months, on the *arctic* coaſt of *Sibiria*, but never migrate beyond longitude 130 ‡. Suppoſed to paſs the winter in more moderate climes, as they have been ſeen flying, at a great height, over *Sileſia*; probably on their paſſage to ſome other country, as it does not appear that they continue there: in like manner, thoſe of *America* paſs the winter in *Carolina*. Are by the *Sibirians* taken in nets, being decoyed thereto by a perſon covered with a white ſkin, and crawling on all fours; when, others driving them, theſe *ſtupid* birds, added to their miſtaking the firſt for their leader, follow him, where they are entangled in the nets, or led into a kind of *pound* made on the occaſion §.

II. GREAT G.

Great Gooſe, *Arct. Zool.* p. 570. A.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is of a very large ſize, weighing near twenty-five or thirty *Ruſſian* pounds. The bill is black; baſe of it tawny: body duſky: under parts white: legs ſcarlet.

PLACE. This ſpecies is found in the eaſt of *Sibiria*, from the river *Lena* to *Kamtſchatka*, and is taken in great numbers, together with the *Red-necked Gooſe*, in glades, as we do *Woodcocks* in *England*, but upon a larger ſcale ‖.

* *Ellis's Narr.* ii. p. 22. † *Hiſt. Kamtſch.* ‡ *Arct. Zool.*
§ *Id.*—The *Kamtſchatkans* uſe a ſimilar method. See *Hiſt. Kamtſch.* p. 158.
‖ See *Arct. Zool.*—*Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 325.

Anas

12. CHINESE G.

Anas Cynoides *Auſtralis*, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 194. 2. α.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 108.—*Friſch.* pl. 153, 154.
L'Oie de Guinée, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 280. 7.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 72. pl. 3.—*Pl. Enl.* 374.
Swan Gooſe, *Raii Syn.* p. 138. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 360. pl. 71 *.
Spaniſh Gooſe, *Albin*, i. pl. 91.
Chineſe Gooſe, *Brown. Jam.* p. 480.—*Artt. Zool.* p. 571. B. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large ſpecies; between a *Swan* and *Gooſe* in ſize: in length more than three feet. The bill orange at the baſe: on the forehead a large protuberance of the ſame colour: irides red brown: and under the throat a large pouch, ſcarcely covered with feathers, of a dark colour: round the baſe of the bill a ring of white: the upper parts of the plumage pale greyiſh brown, ſometimes the feathers edged with a paler colour: down the hind part of the neck to the back is a liſt of black: fore part of the neck and breaſt yellow brown: belly white: ſides over the thighs grey brown and white: legs orange †: claws black.

12. VAR. A.

Anas Cygnoides *orientalis*, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 194. β.
L'Oye d'Muſcovie, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 277. 6.
Muſcovy Gander, *Albin*, ii. pl. 91, 92.

DESCRIPTION.

LESS than the laſt: length three feet ſix inches. Bill orange: irides yellow: on the forehead a large knob, as in the laſt, the ſame colour as the bill; and beneath the throat a wattle: the

* This figure, though referred to in the *index*, ſeems rather to be the *Canada Gooſe*.

† In ſome, the bill, *knob* at the baſe of it, and *legs*, are black.

head and neck brown, deepeſt at the hind part: back, wings, and tail the ſame, but deeper, and margined with a paler colour: the quills, breaſt, and belly, white.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſmaller than the *male*. The head, neck, and breaſt are fulvous; paler on the upper part: the back, wings, and tail, dull brown, with pale edges: belly white: in other things agrees with the *male*, but the *knob* over the bill is ſmaller.

Such are the deſcriptions of *Briſſon*, ſuppoſing the above birds to be diſtinct; but later obſervations inform us, that they all belong to one ſpecies, the characteriſtic marks of which are the knob over the bill, and the looſe ſkin under the chin. We are inclined alſo to think, that the bird often varies, with the bill, knob, and legs, black; as the major part which have come under our inſpection have been of that colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The firſt-deſcribed is ſaid to come from the coaſt of *Guinea*; the laſt, to inhabit the *Ruſſian* dominions; and we are well aſſured, that the ſpecies is found wild about the *Lake Baikal*, in the eaſt of *Sibiria*, and in *Kamtſchatka* *. They are alſo kept tame in moſt parts of the *Ruſſian* empire †. Theſe birds likewiſe inhabit *China*, and are common at the *Cape of Good Hope* ‡: our laſt voyagers met alſo with this, or one very like it, at *Owhyhee* §.

* *Arct. Zool.* † *Dec. Ruſſ.* i. p. 466.—Frequent at *Aſtrachan*.

‡ This is no doubt the ſpecies mentioned by *Kolben*, called *Crop-Gooſe*; who ſays, that the ſailors make *tobacco-pouches*, and *purſes*, of the membrane which hangs beneath the throat, as it is ſufficiently tough for ſuch purpoſes, and will hold two pounds of *tobacco*.—*Hiſt. Cap.* ii. p. 139.

§ A *Goſe*, like the *China Gooſe*, at *Karacakooah Bay*, in *Owhyhee*, quite tame, called there *Na-na*.—*Ellis's Narr.* ii. p. 143.

In

In *England* they are ſufficiently common, and freely mix with the *common Gooſe*, the breeds uniting as freely, and continuing to produce as certainly, as if no ſuch mixture had taken place: they are a much more noiſy race than the common *tame Geeſe*, making alarm at the leaſt noiſe; and even without diſturbance will emit their harſh and diſagreeable ſcream the whole day through. They walk very erect, with the neck much elevated, and as they bear a middle line between that of the *Swan* and *Gooſe*, they have not improperly been called *Swan-Gooſe*.

Anſer melanotos, *Zool. Ind.* p. 21. t. 11.
L'Oie bronzé, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 77.
Oie de la Côte de Coromandel, *Pl. Enl.* 937.
Black-backed Gooſe, *Ind. Zool.* p. 12. pl. 11.

13. BLACK-BACKED G.

SIZE of a *Gooſe*, but of a more ſlender make: length two feet nine inches. Bill pale, large, curved downwards at the point; in the middle, over the noſtrils, rather more forward, a large rounded fleſhy excreſcence, or knob, the ſame colour as the bill: the head, and half the neck, white, full of black dots, or ſhort ſtreaks; the feathers of thoſe parts as it were ruffled or reflected; the reſt of the neck, and under parts, are white, tinged with grey on the ſides: the back, wings, and tail, black, bronzed with green, and inclining to blue towards the tail: legs duſky. DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies is very common in the iſland of *Ceylon*, and alſo inhabits the coaſt of *Coromandel*. *Buffon* ſuppoſes this may prove the *Gooſe*, called *Raſſangue*, having a red *creſt* on the head, found PLACE.

at *Madagaſcar* *. As to the colour of the *creſt*, or *knob*, it can be no objection: it is poſſible that this part may be *red* while in the living ſtate, and grow pale on the death of the bird.

14. + CANADA G.

Anas Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 198. 14.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. p. 412.
L'Oye ſauvage de Canada, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 272. 4. pl. 26.—*Pl. Enl.* 346.
L'Oie à cravate, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 82.
Canada Gooſe, *Raii Syn.* p. 139. 10. p. 191. 9.—*Will. Orn.* p. 361. pl. 70 †.—*Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 92.—*Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 323. 6.—*Edw.* pl. 151.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 471.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is bigger than a *tame Gooſe*: meaſures three feet ſix inches in length: and weighs nine pounds. The bill is two inches and a half long, and black: irides hazel: the head and neck are black: under the throat is a broad white band, like a creſcent, the horns paſſing on each ſide upwards to the hind head: the breaſt, upper part of the belly, back, and wing coverts, are duſky brown: lower part of the neck and belly, vent, and upper tail coverts, white: quills and tail black: legs dark lead-colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *North America*. Found, during the ſummer, in *Hudſon's Bay*, and parts beyond; alſo in *Greenland* ‡; and, in the ſummer months, in various parts of *North America*, as far as *Carolina*. Numbers breed at *Hudſon's Bay*, and lay ſix or ſeven eggs; but the major part retire ſtill farther north. Their firſt appearance in the *Bay* is from about the middle of *April* to about

* *Flacourt Madag.* p. 165.
† Called by miſtake *Swan-Gooſe*.
‡ *Faun. Groenl.*

the

the middle of *May* *, when the inhabitants wait for them with expectation, being one of the chief articles for food, and many years kill as far as three or four thouſand, which are ſalted and barrelled. The *Indians*, and frequently the ſervants of the *Engliſh*, form a row of huts, made of boughs, at a muſquet-ſhot diſtance each, acroſs the parts they are expected to paſs; and, as the flock fly over, they mimic their noiſe ſo well as to ſtop the *Geeſe* in their flight; when each perſon, having two guns, fires the firſt, and directly after the ſecond; by this means a good markſman has been known to kill two hundred in a day. In this ſport they muſt be very cautious to ſecrete themſelves, for the birds are very ſhy, and, on the leaſt motion, fly off directly †. On their return ſouth, which is from the middle of *Auguſt* to the middle of *October*, much havoc is made among them, but theſe are preſerved freſh for winter ſtore, by putting them, feathers and all, into a large hole dug in the ground, and covering them with mould; and theſe, during the whole time of the froſts laſting, are found perfectly ſweet and good. The *Indians* at *Hudſon's Bay* call them *Apiſtiſkiſh* ‡.

This ſpecies is now pretty common in a tame ſtate, both on the continent and in *England*; on the *Great Canal*, at *Verſailles*, hundreds are ſeen, mixing with the *Swans* with the greateſt cordiality; and the ſame at *Chantilly*. In *England*, likewiſe, they

* The month in which the *Geeſe* appear is called by the *Indians*, *Gooſe month*.

† *Arct. Zool.*

‡ The *French*, while in poſſeſſion of *Canada*, uſed to call theſe by the name of *Outarde*, or *Buſtard*; but this has lately been applied to one found in *Falkland's Iſles*. See p. 440. N° 5.

are thought a great ornament to the pieces of water in many gentlemen's ſeats, where they are very familiar, and breed freely. The fleſh of the young birds is accounted good; and the feathers equal to thoſe of other *Geeſe*, inſomuch as to prove an article of commerce, much in the favour of thoſe places where they are in ſufficient numbers.

15. SPUR-WINGED G.

PL. CII.

Anas Gambenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 195. 3.
L'Oye de Gambie, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 283. 8.
L'Oie armée, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 76?
Gambo Gooſe, *Raii Syn.* p. 138. 9.—*Will. Orn.* p. 360. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *common Gooſe*, but ſtands higher on its legs. The bill more than two inches long, of a red colour, and at the baſe of it a red protuberance: the cheeks and chin are white: the neck, ſides of the breaſt, back, rump, and tail, black, inclining to purple on the back: the middle of the breaſt, and all the under parts, white: the outer wing coverts, the bend, and inner ridge, the ſame; but the reſt of the wing black; on the bend a ſtrong, ſharp ſpur, an inch and a half long, and horn-coloured: the legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Gambia*, and other parts of *Africa*. At *Senegal* is called *Hitt* *.

Buffon's deſcription of this bird (if he means what we have deſcribed above) is delivered in a very obſcure and unintelligent manner. *Ray* and *Willughby*'s ſimple deſcription prove them to have been the only perſons who had formed a right idea of the bird; for on comparing the text of the *Hiſt. des Oiſeaux* with the

* *Hiſt. des Oiſ.*

plates

Spur-winged Goose.

plates in the *Planches Enluminées**, we plainly ſee that they are only the *Egyptian Gooſe* in different ſtages of life. We muſt here confeſs, that our better knowledge of this bird is ſolely owing to a ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum*, from which our figure was taken; and perhaps is the only one extant in our *Muſeums*, according to our own obſervations, or thoſe of our friends.

Anas Ægyptiaca, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 197. 10. 16.
L'Oye d'Egypte, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 284. 9. pl. 27.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 79. pl. 4.—*Pl. Enl.* 379. 982. 983. + EGYPTIAN G.
Gambo Gooſe, *Will. Orn.* pl. 71 †.
The Ganſer, *Albin*, ii. pl. 93.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *common Gooſe:* length two feet three inches. The bill two inches long, and red; noſtrils duſky; tip black: irides yellowiſh white: eye-lids reddiſh: on each ſide of the head a large rufous cheſnut ſpot, in the middle of which the eyes are placed: the crown, and the reſt of the head and throat, are for the moſt part white, the laſt a little ſpotted with cheſnut: the neck, for about two parts of its length, is pale cheſnut, growing of a much deeper colour at the lower part: the upper parts of the back and ſcapulars are of a browniſh red, croſſed with numerous duſky lines: back and rump black: the lower part of the neck before, the breaſt, the ſides, and thighs, very pale ru-

* *Pl. Enl.* 982, 983.—*Willughby*'s figure likewiſe by no means anſwers to his deſcription of the bird.—See *Orn.* pl. 71. referred to by this author.

† This is plainly the *Egyptian Gooſe*, though the index refers it to the *Spur-winged*; but in the laſt the knobs are not of half the length of thoſe of the firſt, nor are they ſharp at the points.

fous,

fous, croſſed with numerous duſky lines: on the breaſt a large ſpot of a deep cheſnut-colour: the belly is white: the under tail coverts yellowiſh: the wing coverts are white; the greater ones neareſt the body croſſed at the ends with black; and thoſe fartheſt from it black: the greater quills are black, and, except the five firſt, edged with green gold: the ſecondaries margined with cheſnut: on the bend of the wing a blunt ſpur half an inch in length: the tail as the firſt quills: the legs red: claws duſky.

FEMALE. The *female* differs: the cheſnut patch round the eye is ſmaller: the chin white: the cheſnut patch on the breaſt ſmaller, if not wholly wanting: the leſſer wing coverts white; the others pale aſh-colour, with darker margins; the lower order fringed with white, forming a bar on the wing: ſcapulars and ſecond quills much inclined to cheſnut: in other things reſembles the *male*.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits *Egypt*, and other parts of *Africa*; and is ſufficiently common at the *Cape of Good Hope*, from whence numbers have been brought into *England*; and are now not uncommon in gentlemen's ponds in many parts of this kingdom, being an admired and beautiful ſpecies.

16. VAR. A. L'Oie ſauvage du Cap de Bon Eſperance, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 220.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is the ſize of the *Egyptian Gooſe*, of which it appears to be a variety. The bill is greyiſh, tinged with black at the point: irides yellow: the head, neck, belly, and vent, grey: the eye ſurrounded with a naked ſkin of a cheſnut-colour: on the breaſt is a large black ſpot: the back, wings, and rump, are cheſnut: on the edge of the wing are ſome white feathers: the tail is black: legs red.

Anſer ruficollis, *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 21. t. 4.
Red-breaſted Gooſe, *Arct. Zool.* p. 571. C.
Lev. Muſ.

17. RED-BREASTED G.

SIZE of the *Canada Gooſe*: length twenty-one inches: breadth three feet ten inches: weight three pounds troy. Bill ſmall, brown; nail black: irides yellow brown: round the eyes fringed with brown: fore part of the head, and crown, black, paſſing backwards in a narrow ſtripe quite to the back: forehead and cheeks ſprinkled with white: between the bill and eye an oval large ſpot of white, ſeparated from the white of the forehead by a line of black: chin and throat black: behind the eye white, paſſing down on each ſide the neck, and ending in a point; the middle of this white is rufous; the reſt of the neck deep rufous: on the breaſt is a narrow band of white feathers with black ends, forming a band of white and another of black: belly white: ſides ſtriped with black: back and wings black, the laſt even with the tail: greater wing coverts tipped with grey: upper and under tail coverts white: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

This is a moſt elegant ſpecies, and breeds in the northern parts of *Ruſſia*, from the river *Ob* to the *Lena*; retires *ſouth* in *autumn*. Frequents the *Caſpian Sea*, from whence it returns to the north in ſmall flocks as the ſummer comes on *. Suppoſed to winter in *Perſia*. One of theſe was ſhot near *London* in the beginning of the ſevere froſt of the year 1766: another taken alive in *Yorkſhire*, near *Wycliffe*, about the ſame time; this ſoon became very tame and familiar, was kept among other *Ducks* in a pond; PLACE AND MANNERS.

* *Dec. Ruſſ.* ii. p. 19.

but

but though it aſſociated freely with them, and ſeemed partial to one of them, never produced any young. This information I received from Mr. *Tunſtall*, in whoſe neighbourhood it was taken, and in whoſe *Muſeum* the firſt is in high preſervation; the laſt lived till the preſent year, when it loſt its life by an accident. The above gentleman likewiſe mentioned a third, which was ſhot in this kingdom. This ſpecies is highly eſteemed for the table, being quite free from any fiſhy taſte *.

18. RUDDY G.

Anas caſarca, *Lin. Syſt.* iii. p. 224.
Anas rutila, *N. Com. Petr.* xiv. p. 579. 4. t. 22. fig. 1.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 167.
Collared Duck, *Gent. Mag.* xlii. p. 161. pl. in ditto?

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is larger than a *Mallard*, almoſt equal to the *Muſcovy Duck*; though it ſeems even larger than it really is, from the length of wing, and ſtanding high on its legs. Bill black: irides yellowiſh brown: eye-lids, and juſt round the eye, blackiſh: top of the head, and nape, white: forehead, cheeks, and throat, yellowiſh: fore part of the neck ferruginous, encircled with a collar of black, inclining to deep rufous on the throat: breaſt and ſides pale rufous: belly obſcure: vent deep rufous: beginning of the back pale; lower part of the back undulated hoary and brown, not very diſtinct: rump and tail greeniſh black, the laſt rounded in ſhape: prime quills black; ſecondaries edged with violet green; and ſome of the inner ones with ferruginous: ſecond wing coverts, and whole baſe of the wing, white: legs long, and black.

* *Arct. Zool.*

The

The *female* chiefly differs in wanting the black collar round the neck. FEMALE.

This comes very near the *Egyptian Goose*, but is really a diſtinct ſpecies, and is found in all the ſouthern parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria* in plenty. Seldom ſeen farther north than 55 degrees; but always in the greateſt plenty the more *ſouthward*. In *winter* migrates into *India*; returns northward in ſpring *. Makes the neſt in the craggy banks of the *Wolga*, and other rivers, or in the hollows of the deſerted hillocks of *Marmots*; making it after the manner of the *Sheldrake*, and is ſaid to form burrows for itſelf in the manner of that bird. Has been known alſo to lay in an *hollow tree*, lining the neſt with its own feathers. Is monogamous: the *male* and *female* ſit in turns. The eggs like thoſe of the *common Duck*. When the young come forth the mother will often carry them from the place of hatching to the water with the bill. Have been attempted to be domeſticated, by rearing the young under *tame Ducks*, but without ſucceſs, as they ever are wild, effecting their eſcape the firſt opportunity; and if the old ones are taken and confined, they lay the eggs in a diſperſed manner, and never ſit †. The voice not unlike the note of a *clarinet*, while flying; at other times cries like a *Peacock*, eſpecially when kept tame; and now and then *clucks* like a *Hen*. Very choice of its mate, for if the *male* is killed the *female* will not leave the gunner till ſhe has been two or three times ſhot at. The fleſh is thought very good food. PLACE AND MANNERS.

* *Dec. Ruſſ.* i. p. 417.—Always ſeen in pairs, *Id.* 464. † *Id.*

19. GREY-HEADED G.

L'Oie ſauvage à tête griſe de la Côte de Coromandel, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 220?

Grey-headed Duck, *Brown Ill.* pl. 41. 42. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. LESS than the *Brent Gooſe*. Bill duſky: head and neck pale grey: cheeks white: breaſt, belly, and back, bright ferruginous, marked with darker ſemicircular lines: wing coverts white: ſecond quills green; prime ones black: vent orange, croſſed with a band of black: tail and legs black.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in having no white on the cheeks, and the colour in general being leſs bright. One of theſe in the *Leverian Muſeum* has the whole of the head and neck deep aſh-colour: there are alſo two others, but in neither of them is the ferruginous part of the plumage ſtriated.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*; and (if the ſame with that deſcribed by *Sonnerat)* is met with alſo on the coaſt of *Coromandel* *. Among Sir *Joſeph Banks*'s drawings I find one ſimilar to, if not the ſame with the above: the length about twenty inches. It inhabits the mountains of the *Cape*, and is called *Bergenten* by the *Dutch*. The above ſpecies ſeems much allied to the laſt.

20. MOUNTAIN G.

Hill or Mountain Gooſe, *Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 139.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE larger than the *tame Gooſe*. The wing feathers, and thoſe of the head, of a bright red ſhining green.

* He expreſsly calls it the *grey-headed Duck*, yet ſays, that the head and upper parts are deep dirty rufous-colour: breaſt and belly the ſame, but paler: part of the wing white: quills ſilky green for half their length, the reſt black.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it keeps moſtly on the hills, and feeds on *graſs* and *herbs*. PLACE.

21. GREY-LAG G.

Anas Anſer, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 197. 9.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 214.—*Brun.* N° 55.—*Muller*, N° 112.—*Kram. El.* p. 338. 4. α.—*Friſch.* pl. 155.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 166.

L'Oye ſauvage, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 265. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 30. pl. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 985.

Wild Gooſe, *Raii Syn.* p. 136. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 358. N° 2. pl. 69.—*Albin*, i. pl. 90.

Grey-Lag Gooſe, *Raii Syn.* p. 138. A. 3.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 266.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 473.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE *Wild Gooſe*, or *Grey-Lag*, weighs ten pounds: the length two feet nine inches: breadth five feet. The bill is large and elevated, yellowiſh fleſh-colour, with the nail white: the head and neck are cinereous, mixed with dirty yellow: neck ſtriated downwards: back and primaries duſky, the laſt tipped with black; ſhafts white: ſecondaries black, edged with white: leſſer coverts duſky, edged with white: breaſt and belly whitiſh, clouded with aſh-colour: rump and vent white: middle feathers of the tail duſky, tipped and edged with white; the outmoſt almoſt entirely white: legs fleſh-coloured: claws black *.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies inhabits the *fens* of *England*; and it is believed does not migrate, as in many countries on the continent; as they are not only met with in the ſummer, but alſo known to breed in *Lincolnſhire*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and other places. Have ſeven or eight young, which are often taken, and eaſily become tame. They however unite into flocks during the *winter* ſeaſon, as

* *Arct. Zool.*

numbers are met with together. On the continent they are migratory, changing place in large flocks, often five hundred or more: in this caſe the flock is *triangular* in ſhape, with one point foremoſt; and as the *Gooſe* which is firſt is tired ſooneſt, it has been ſeen to drop behind, and another to take his place. In very ſmall flocks, however, they are ſometimes ſeen to follow one another in a direct line. *Geeſe* ſeem to be general inhabitants of the *globe*; are met with in *Iceland*, and on the continent, from *Lapland* to the *Cape of Good Hope* *. Are frequent in *Arabia* †, *Perſia*, and *China*, as well as indigenous to *Japan* ‡; and on the *American* continent, from *Hudſon's Bay* to *South Carolina* §. Our voyagers alſo met with them in the ſtraits of *Magalhaen* ‖, *Port Egmont* in *Falkland Iſles* **, and *Terra del Fuego* ††. Alſo in *New Holland*, though not at *New Zealand*, as we find Captain *Cook* making the inhabitants a preſent of a pair in order to breed.

We believe that this is the ſort called at *Hudſon's Bay*, *Miſtuhay Neſſcock*, or *Grey Gooſe*, weighing about nine pounds. They breed in the plains along the coaſt: moult in *July*, and are knocked on the head by the inhabitants, as they cannot then fly; though ſome are ſaved alive, and fed on *corn*. They depart ſouth in *September* ‡‡.

* *Kolben.* † *Forſchal*, p. 3. N° 6; called *Uæs araki.* ‡ *Kæmpfer.*
§ *Kalm Trav.* ‖ *Hawkeſ. Voy.* ii. p. 31. ** *Id.* p. 65.
†† *Cook's Voy.* iv. p. 43.

‡‡ It is probably this ſort that *Kalm* mentions the taming of by the *Americans*, taking the chance of ſhooting them in the wing. Theſe will often grow tame, though old birds, and have been kept for a dozen years; but never familiarize with the *tame* ones, nor lay eggs.—*Trav.* i. p. 209.

Anas

Anas Anſer *domeſticus*, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 197. 9. β.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 114. β.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 69.—*Kram. El.* p. 338. 4. β.—*Friſch.* pl. 157. 21. VAR. A. + TAME GOOSE.
L'Oye domeſtique, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 262. 1.
Tame Gooſe, *Raii Syn.* p. 136. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 358. 1. pl. 75. *Lev. Muſ.*

THIS is the *Grey-Lag Gooſe* in a ſtate of domeſtication, and from which it varies in colour, though much leſs ſo than either the *Mallard* or *Cock*, being ever more or leſs verging to grey; though in all caſes the whiteneſs of the vent, and upper tail coverts, is manifeſt: frequently found quite white, eſpecially the *males*; and doubts have ariſen, which of the two colours ſhould have the preference in point of eating. DESCRIPTION.

Tame Geeſe are no where ſeen in greater quantities than in the *fens* of *Lincolnſhire*, many perſons keeping no leſs than a *thouſand* breeders. The uſes of the *quills* and *feathers* are too well known throughout *Europe* * to be particularly noticed: for the ſake of theſe the birds are ſtripped while alive, once in the year for the firſt, and no leſs than five times for the laſt: the firſt plucking is about *Lady-Day*, for both *quills* and *feathers*; the other four between that and *Michaelmas*, for feathers only: in general the birds are no conſiderable ſufferers, though ſometimes, if the cold weather ſhould come on, numbers die in conſequence. The poſſeſſors of theſe, except in the apparently cruel uſage of PLACE AND MANNERS.

* In the countries bordering on the *Levant*, and throughout *Aſia*, the uſe of *Gooſe-feathers* is utterly unknown; we find *matraſſes* ſtuffed with *wool*, *camels-hair*, or *cotton*, inſtead. *Pliny*, indeed, mentions the uſe of *bolſters* of *feathers* to lay the head upon, in his time; but their being put to this uſe now is not certain.

plucking

knowing them, treat them with ſufficient kindneſs, lodging them in the ſame room with themſelves. During their ſitting each bird has its allotted ſpace, in rows of *wicker pens*, placed one above another; and it is ſaid, that the perſon who takes charge of them (called a *Gozzard*, or *Gooſe-herd)* twice in a day drives the whole to water, and bringing them back to their habitations, places every bird in its reſpective neſt, without miſſing one *.

It is ſcarcely credible what numbers of *Geeſe* are driven from the diſtant counties to *London* for ſale, frequently two or three thouſand in a drove †.

The common price of *Geeſe*, in *Wiltſhire*, is regulated by that of *mutton*, both being the ſame by the pound, without the feathers. The uſual weight of a fine *Gooſe* is fifteen or ſixteen pounds; but it is ſcarce credible how far this may be encreaſed by cramming them with *bean-meal*, and other fattening diet. The victims deſtined for this ſurfeit are by ſome nailed to the *floor* by the *webs* of the *feet*, which cauſes no pain, and is meant to prevent the leaſt poſſibility of action: to which, we are told, the *French* add the *refinement* of putting out their eyes ‡; but what end this laſt piece of barbarity is meant to ſerve, is hard to conjecture. To what weight they arrive in *France* is not ſaid; but we have been well informed, that *twenty-eight* or even *thirty* pounds, is no uncommon thing in *England*.

* See Tour in *Scotland*, 8vo. p. 8.—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 572.

† A drove of above 9,000 *Geeſe* paſſed through *Chelmsford*, in the way to *London*, from *Suffolk*.—See *St. James's Chronicle*, *Sept.* 2, 1783.

‡ They are crammed in *France* with a kind of *paſte* made of fatting ingredients, and they alſo put out their eyes; by which means they grow fat in fifteen days, or three weeks, and become very delicate.—*Salerne Orn.* p. 407.

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The *Gooſe* in general breeds only once in a year, but will frequently have two hatches in a ſeaſon, if well kept. The time of ſitting is about thirty days. They will alſo produce eggs ſufficient for three broods, if they are taken away in ſucceſſion. It is ſaid to be very long-lived, as we have authority for their arriving at no leſs than a *hundred years* *.

22. WHITE-FRONTED G.

Anas erythropus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 116. (the female).—*Brun.* N° 53.—*Muller*, N° 113.—*Kram. El.* p. 339. 6.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 166.
L'Oye ſauvage du Nord, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 269. 3.
——— rieuſe, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 81.
Laughing Gooſe, *Edw.* pl. 153.
White-fronted Gooſe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 268. pl. 94. 1. (the head).—*Arct. Zool.* N° 476.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Grey-Lag:* length two feet four inches: weight five pounds. The bill is yellowiſh red, elevated at the baſe; the nail at the tip white: the forehead, and all round the baſe of the bill, white: the head, neck, and upper parts, are for the moſt part dark brown, with a little mixture of aſh-colour on the wings: the belly and under parts white, which ſurrounds the rump likewiſe: the two firſt marked with black ſpots: legs the colour of the bill: claws very pale.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is found in the fenny parts of *England*, in ſmall flocks, in the winter ſeaſon, but migrates before the end of *March*. In reſpect to this country, are not plentiful.

In ſummer inhabits the north of *Europe* and *Aſia*; at times

* See *Willughby.—Hiſt. des Oiſ.* &c.

pretty frequent in *Sibiria*, and the *Eaſt* of *Ruſſia* *. Is alſo common in the ſummer at *Hudſon's Bay*, where it is called, *Saſaſquepetheſue*; and very numerous along with other ſorts †.

23. ← BEAN G.

Bean-Gooſe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 267.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 462. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH two feet ſeven inches: extent four feet eleven: weight ſix pounds and a half. The bill ſmall, much compreſſed near the end, whitiſh, and ſometimes pale red in the middle; and black at the baſe and nail: head and neck cinereous brown, tinged with ferruginous: breaſt and belly dirty white, clouded with cinereous: ſides and ſcapulars dark aſh-colour, edged with white: the back of a plain aſh-colour: coverts of the tail white: leſſer coverts of the wings light grey, nearly white: the middle deeper, tipped with white: primaries and ſecondaries grey, tipped with black: feet and legs ſaffron-colour: claws black.

The above are the common colours and dimenſions of the *Bean-Gooſe*, as Mr. *Pennant* has thus deſcribed it: but a ſpecimen in my poſſeſſion varies both in weight and ſize, as well as in being ſomewhat differing in plumage: the length of mine is full three feet: weight ſeven pounds five ounces: bill, from the noſtrils to the nail, deep browniſh red: leſſer wing coverts grey; the greater the ſame, tipped with white: ſecond quills as the laſt, but tipped and margined with white: greater quills plain duſky black: legs dull browniſh red: claws black: in other things it anſwers to the deſcription in the *Britiſh Zoology*.

* *Arct. Zool.* † Mr. *Hutchins.*

This ſpecies inhabits *England* in the winter ſeaſon: comes into *Lincolnſhire* and *Yorkſhire* in autumn *, and departs in *May*. Are apt to alight in the *corn-fields*, and feed much on the *green wheat*. Breed in great numbers in *Lewis*, one of the *Hebrides*; and no doubt likewiſe in ſuch places as other *Wild Geeſe* are found, being not till lately diſtinguiſhed from them. My ſpecimen was ſent out of *Suffolk*. Obſerved alſo at *Hudſon's Bay* †. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Bering Gooſe, *Arct. Zool.* N° 475.

24. BERING G.

SIZE of the *Wild Gooſe*. At the baſe of the bill a yellow excreſcence, radiated in the middle with blueiſh black feathers: round the ears a greeniſh white ſpace: eyes black, encircled with yellow, and rayed with black: back, fore part of the neck, and belly, white: wings black: hind part of the neck blueiſh. DESCRIPTION.

Obſerved by *Steller*, in *July*, on the *Iſle of Bering*. The natives purſue them in boats, and kill them, at the time of moulting; at other times hunt them on land, with *dogs*; and, not unfrequently, catch them in pits covered with graſs ‡. PLACE.

Gulaund Duck, *Arct. Zool.* p. 572. E.

25. GULAUND D.

SIZE between a *Gooſe* and *Duck*. Bill narrow: head of a mallard green: breaſt and belly white. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the moraſſes of *Iceland*. Lays from ſeven to nine eggs, and is a ſcarce ſpecies. The *Icelanders* call it *Gulaund* §. PLACE.

* Among theſe ſome have been obſerved quite white.—*Arct. Zool.*
† *Id.* ‡ *Deſcr. Kamtſch.* p. 159. § *Arct. Zool.*

26. † BERNACLE.

Anas erythropus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 197. 11.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 116. (the male).—*Friſch.* pl. 189.

La Bernache, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 300. 14.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 93. pl. 5.—*Pl. Enl.* 855.

Bernacle, or Clakis, *Raii Syn.* p. 137. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 359.—*Phil. Tranſ.* ii. p. 853.—*Gerard. Herb.* p. 1587.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 269.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 479.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH two feet: breadth four. Bill very ſhort, leſs than an inch and a half in length, and black, croſſed with a fleſh-coloured ſpot on each ſide: irides brown: the forehead, half the crown, the ſides of the head, chin, and throat, are white: from the bill to the eye a black ſtreak: the reſt of the head, neck, and beginning of the back, black: breaſt and under parts, ſides of the vent, and upper tail coverts, white: thighs mottled duſky and white: round the knee black: back the ſame, the ends of the feathers margined with white: wing coverts, and ſcapulars, blue grey; the ends black, fringed with white at the tip: rump plain black: quills the ſame, edged with blue grey, except towards the end: tail five inches and a half long, and black: legs duſky black.

PLACE. This ſpecies is not uncommon on many of the *northern* and *weſtern* coaſts of this kingdom, in *winter*; but is ſcarce in the *ſouth*, and only ſeen in inclement ſeaſons. Depart our iſland in *February*, and retire *north* to breed; at which time they frequent the north of *Ruſſia*, *Lapland*, *Norway*, and *Iceland*. In *America* it is now and then met with, in *Hudſon's Bay*.

This is the ſpecies of which ſo many authors have handed down

down to us the natural hiſtory, under the name of *Tree Gooſe*, and *Clakis* *, ſuppoſing it to originate from old *decayed wood*, and that it came out of the *ſhell* called a *Barnacle* †, which is found ſticking to old wood; and gravely ſay, that the tail of the young one, not yet come to perfection, may be ſeen ſticking out of the ſhell ‡. But this opinion, like many other antient vulgar errors, is now exploded; as it is well known that the bird is hatched, and bred, like all others of the *Duck* genus.

Anas Bernicla, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 198. 13.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 115.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 84.—*Brun.* N° 52.—*Friſch.* t. 156.—*Muller*, N° 115.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 41. 27. + BRENT.

Le Cravant, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 304. 16. pl. 31.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 87.—*Pl. Enl.* 342.

Brent Gooſe, *Raii Syn.* p. 137. A. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 360. pl. 69.—*Albin*, i. pl. 93.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 270.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 478.

Lev. Muſ.

LESS than the *Bernacle*. Bill one inch and a half long, and black: irides hazel: the head, neck, and upper part of the breaſt, black: on each ſide of the neck a large patch of white and black mixed: the lower part of the breaſt, the ſcapulars, and DESCRIPTION.

* See *Phil. Tranſ.*—*Gerard. Herb.*—*Camden Brit.* 1695. p. 941.—*Will. Orn.* p. 359.

† Lepas anatifera. *Lin.*—Figures of the ſhell may be ſeen in *Argenv. Conch.* t. 30. f. F. G.—*Liſt. Conch.* t. 440. f. 283.—*Ger. Herb.* p. 1587. ch. 171. In this laſt are rude figures both of the *ſhell* and *bird*.

‡ Authors alſo further relate this of a certain *tree*, the leaves of which, if they fell on land, became *birds*; if on the water, *fiſhes*.—See *Bauhin. Pin.* p. 514. III.

wing coverts, aſh-colour, clouded with a darker ſhade: vent, and upper and under tail coverts, white: the tail itſelf duſky black, and a little rounded in ſhape: legs reddiſh black.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in having the plumage leſs bright; and in young *birds* the white on the ſides of the neck is ſmall, or wholly deficient *.

PLACE AND MANNERS. Theſe birds, like the *Bernacles*, frequent our coaſts in *winter*; and are particularly plenty, at times, on thoſe of *Holland* and *Ireland*, where they are taken in nets placed acroſs the rivers †. In ſome ſeaſons have reſorted to the coaſts of *Picardy*, in *France*, in ſuch prodigious flocks as to prove a peſt to the inhabitants, eſpecially in the winter of the year 1740, when theſe birds deſtroyed all the *corn* near the *ſea-coaſts*, by tearing it up by the roots; a general war was for this reaſon declared againſt them, and carried on in earneſt, by knocking them on the head with *clubs*; but their numbers were ſo prodigious, that this availed but little: nor were the inhabitants relieved from this ſcourge till the *north* wind, which had brought them, ceaſed to blow, when they took leave ‡.

They eaſily become tame, and, being fatted, are thought to be a delicate food. They breed pretty far north §, returning *ſouthward* in *autumn*. Fly in the ſhape of a wedge, like the *Wild Geeſe*, with great clamour. Called in *Schetland*, *Horra Geeſe*, from being found in that Sound ‖. Are common alſo in *America:* fre-

* Such is the *Rat* or *Road Gooſe* of *Willughby*. See *Orn.* p. 361. pl. 76.—*Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 302. called *La petite Bernache.*

† *Br. Zool.* ‡ *Hiſt. des Oiſ.*

§ In *Greenland*, where they frequent the northern parts in ſummer, migrating in flocks to the ſouthern in winter.—*Faun. Groenl.*

‖ *Arct. Zool.*

quent in *Hudſon's Bay:* breed in the iſlands, and along the coaſt, but never fly inland: feed about high-water mark: paſs the winter in the *ſouthern* parts, as in *Europe*. Their food conſiſts of *plants*, ſuch as the *ſmall biſtort* * and *black-berried heath* †, *ſea-worms*, *berries*, and the like. In one we opened, the ſtomach was full of *graſs*. Are apt to have a fiſhy taſte, but are in general thought good food. The ſame *fable* has been told of this bird as of the *Bernacle*, in reſpect to its being bred from trees. Called at *Hudſon's Bay*, *Wetha may pa wew*.

Anas cœruleſcens, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 198. 12.
L'Oye ſauvage de la Baye de Hudſon, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 275. 5.
L'Oie des Eſquimaux, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 80.
Blue-winged Gooſe, *Edw.* pl. 152.—*Art. Zool.* N° 474. *Lev. Muſ.*

28. BLUE-WINGED G.

THIS is rather leſs than the *tame Gooſe*. The bill is red: irides deep chocolate: crown of the head yellowiſh, appearing as if ſinged: the reſt of the head and neck white, the laſt ſpotted all the way down at the back part with black: the lower part of the neck, all round the breaſt, ſides under the wings, and back, dark brown, paleſt on the breaſt: wing and tail coverts pale blueiſh aſh-colour: ſcapulars and tail ſtriped white and grey: greater quills duſky: belly, thighs, and vent, white: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the upper mandible black; baſe of the lower lead-colour, with the tip black: forehead white: between the FEMALE.

* *Polygonum viviparum. Lin.*
† *Empetrum nigrum. Lin.*

bill

bill and eye blackiſh: the inner half of each tail feather white, the outer black.

PLACE. Theſe inhabit *America*; found about the ſouthern ſettlements of *Hudſon's Bay*. In ſummer moſt numerous about *Albany Fort*. Migrate according to the ſeaſon, like many of the *Duck* kind. Known there by the name of *Cath catue We We* *.

29. ✣ EIDER D.

Anas molliſſima, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 198. 15.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 117.—*Brun.* N° 66.—*Id. Monogr.* pl. 1, 2.—*Muller*, N° 116.

L'Oye à duvet, ou l'Eider, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 294. pl. 29. 30.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 103. pl. 6.—*Pl. Enl.* 209. (male.) 208. (female.)

Great black and white Duck, *Edw.* pl. 98. (male and female.)

Eider, or Cuthbert, Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 141. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 362. § i. and ii. pl. 76.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 271. pl. 95.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 480.—*Tour in Scotl.* 8vo. p. 35.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. MALE. THIS is leſs than a *Gooſe*, and one foot ten inches in length. The bill two inches long, and black; the feathers on each ſide of it come very forward almoſt to the noſtrils: the top of the head, taking in the eyes, is black, and continued in a line of the ſame on each ſide, where the feathers project on the bill: below the nape, on each ſide of the neck, the colour is pale *pea-green*: the reſt of the head, neck, breaſt, and back, wing coverts, and ſcapulars, are white; the laſt curved at the ends, and hang over the quills, which are black; as are alſo the tail and under parts from the breaſt: the legs are of a dull green.

This is the deſcription of an old *male*, which does not come to the complete dreſs till the fourth year. In the firſt, the back is

* Mr. *Hutchins*.

white, and the uſual parts, except the crown, black; but the reſt of the body is variegated with white and black.

In the ſecond year the neck and breaſt are ſpotted black and white: and the crown black.

In the third, the colours are nearly as when in full plumage, but leſs vivid, and a few ſpots of black ſtill remaining on the neck: the crown black, and bifid at the back part.

The full-grown *males* alſo vary a little, ſome of them having the baſe of the wings, and middle of the back, black: one with this laſt character is in my poſſeſſion.

The *female* weighs three pounds and a half. Has a bill like that of the *male:* general colour of the plumage reddiſh brown, barred acroſs with black: hind part of the neck marked with longitudinal duſky ſtreaks: on the wings two bars of white: belly deep brown, indiſtinctly marked with black: tail duſky: legs black. FEMALE.

This ſex likewiſe varies in ſome ſpecimens, having ſeveral ſpots of white in the body: others with the neck and belly aſh-coloured, and the lines on the wings obſcure, and in ſome few no traces of them left.

The *young* of both ſexes are the ſame, being covered with a kind of hairy down: throat and breaſt whitiſh: and a cinereous line from the bill through the eyes to the hind head. YOUNG.

This ſpecies frequents the *northern* region, even to the higheſt latitudes yet diſcovered. In this iſland it is ſcarce ever met with; but is found in the *Weſtern Iſles* of *Scotland*, and on the *Farn Iſles*; in theſe laſt it breeds, and is ſaid to lay ſeldom more than five eggs*, PLACE AND MANNERS.

* They muſt now and then lay as far as eight; for it has been obſerved, that no leſs than ſixteen have been found in one neſt, with two *females*, who agree remarkably well together.—*Von Troil. Icel.* p. 144.

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on the ground, of a pale green colour, and gloſſy; which the *female* ſecures from cold in a bed of *fine down*, plucked from her breaſt. This *down* is of the lighteſt and warmeſt nature of any thing yet known*: the natives, who know its value, take care to plunder the neſts, taking away both the *down* and *eggs:* when the *Duck* lays again, furniſhing a ſecond parcel of *down*, her laſt ſtock; for if ſhe is robbed a ſecond time, the *male* muſt ſupply the warm covering; but if a third theft be committed ſhe will wholly deſert the place.

In *America* this bird is found as far ſouth as *New York*; and breeds on the deſert iſles of *New England*; but moſt common every where to the *north*. Are ſaid to be conſtant to the ſame breeding-places, and that a pair has been obſerved to occupy the ſame neſt for twenty years together. Their food is *ſhells*, for which they dive to great depths. Very numerous in the *Eſquimaux* lands; but leſs ſo in the middle ſettlements. Called by the firſt *Mettek*. In *Greenland* are known by the ſame name †. The

* The quantity of *down* found in one neſt more than filled the *crown* of an *hat*, yet weighed no more than *three quarters of an ounce*. *Br. Zool.*—Three pounds of this *down* may be compreſſed into a ſpace ſcarce bigger than one's *fiſt*; yet is afterwards ſo dilatable as to fill a *quilt five feet ſquare*. *Salern. Orn.* p. 416.—That found in the *neſts* is moſt valued, and termed *live down*; it is infinitely more elaſtic than that plucked from the *dead bird*, which is little eſteemed in *Iceland*. The beſt ſort is ſold at *forty-five fiſh* per pound, when cleanſed, and at *ſixteen* when not cleanſed. There are generally exported every year, on the Company's account, *fifteen hundred* or *two thouſand pounds*, of both ſorts, excluſive of what is privately exported by foreigners. In 1750 the *Iceland Company* ſold as much in quantity of this article as amounted to *three thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-five banco-dollars*, beſides what was ſent directly to *Gluckſtadt*. —*Von Troil.* p. 146.

† *Crantz. Hiſt. Greenl.*

natives

natives kill them on the water with *darts*, ſtriking them the moment they appear after diving; and know the place from their being preceded by the riſing of bubbles. The fleſh is ſaid to be much valued. Are ſaid to live to a very great age, and at this period to become quite grey *.

30. KING D.

Anas ſpectabilis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 195. 5.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 112.—*Muſ. Ad. Fr.* ii. p. 25.—*Muller*, N° 108.
Le Canard de la Baye de Hudſon, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 365. 15.
——— à tête griſe, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 253.
Grey-headed Duck, *Edw.* pl. 154.
King Duck, *Arct. Zool.* N° 481.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE between a *Duck* and a *Gooſe*: length near two feet. The bill almoſt two inches long, and of an orange-colour; on the upper mandible is a ſemicircular ridged protuberance, compreſſed on the ſides and flat on the top, where it is divided into two; the elevated parts are of a velvet black, paſſing on each ſide in a line to the eyes: the crown of the head, and nape, are of an elegant pale aſh-colour: at the baſe of the upper mandible, the feathers are *pea-green*, paſſing backwards on each ſide the neck, and taking in half the eye: beneath this, and round to the chin, dirty white, but the green and white blend themſelves, the laſt loſing itſelf by degrees in the other: under the chin are two black ſtreaks, meeting in a point at top, and diverging as they advance downwards, like the letter V inverted: the reſt of the neck, and breaſt, are whitiſh: the middle of the back, the

* *Arct. Zool.*

whole of the belly, and vent, black: wings duſky, on the middle of the coverts white: all the quills black: the ſecondaries curve downwards over the quills; the ſhafts deep ferruginous; on each ſide of the outer ones a patch of white: tail cuneiform, ſhort, black: legs black brown.

FEMALE. The *female* is leſs: the gibbous part of the bill not ſo big, nor ſo high-coloured; but the feathery ridge on the top is broader: the colour of both bill and legs is more dull, inclining to brown: the whole plumage brown, the middle of each feather black: the head and neck paleſt: the throat inclining much to brown: the belly, the fourteen firſt quills, and the adjoining coverts, are browniſh; the ſix next are tipped with white, hence is produced a line of white on the wing: tail as the quills.

The young *males*, like the *females*, do not get the compreſſed gibboſity of the bill, nor the colour of the plumage, till advanced years.

One in the *Leverian Muſeum*, which we ſuſpect to be the *young male*, has the bill of a duſky red, nail black; the elevation at the baſe much leſs conſiderable: head and neck browniſh aſh-colour: top of the head ſtreaked with a few white lines at the back part: body and wings dull black: on the middle of the wing coverts a large patch of white, as in the *male*, and another in the middle of the back: legs reddiſh brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This beautiful ſpecies is found at *Hudſon's Bay*. In plenty at *Churchill River*, in 59 degrees north latitude, where the birds remain ſo long as the water is unfrozen. Scarce at *York Fort*. Build on the ſides of *ponds* and *rivers*; the neſt made of *ſticks* and *moſs*, and lined with *feathers* from the breaſt, as in the *Eider Duck*. The eggs are four or five in number, whitiſh, and as

large as thoſe of the *Gooſe*. The young fly in *July*. The food chiefly conſiſts of *worms* and *graſs*. Known by the name of *Miſſe ſheep* *. In winter ſometimes is met with as far *ſouth* as *New York*. Is common in *Greenland*; and ſeems very much of the nature of the laſt ſpecies, producing *down* equally valuable, and has much the ſame manners as that bird. The fleſh is accounted excellent, and the crude *gibbous* part of the *bill* a great delicacy. The ſkins are ſewed together, and make warm garments. The natives kill them with *darts*, and uſe the following method to ſucceed:—A number of men in canoes, falling in with a flock while ſwimming, on a ſudden ſet up a ſhouting, making as much noiſe as they can; on which, the birds being too much frightened to fly away, dive under the water; but, as the place at which they are to riſe again is known by the bubbling of the water above, the hunters follow them up as cloſe as may be; and after acting this three or four times over, the birds become ſo fatigued as to be eaſily killed †. This ſpecies is found alſo on the coaſt of *Norway*, and has been killed in the *Orknies* ‡. Is pretty frequent in the north of *Sibiria* and *Kamtſchatka*.

* Mr. *Hutchins*. † *Faun. Groenl.* ‡ *Arct. Zool.*

31. MUSCOVY D.

Anas moſchatus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 199. 16.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 118.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 85.—*Friſch*, pl. 180.

Le Canard Muſqué, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 313. 3.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 162. pl. 9. (female.)—*Pl. Enl.* 989.

Anas Sylveſtris Braſilienſis, *Raii Syn.* p. 148. 1 *.

Ipeca guacu, *Id.* p. 149. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 383. pl. 62.

Muſcovy Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 150. 3.—191. 11.

————, Cairo Duck, Guinea Duck, Indian Duck, *Will. Orn.* p. 381. 382.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 97. 98.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. BIGGER than the *Wild Duck:* length two feet. Bill two inches long, and red, except about the noſtrils and tip, where it is brown: the eyes are ſurrounded with a naked ſkin, which is warted and red: the crown of the head is black: the ſides of it, the throat, and fore part of the neck, white, varied with black: the lower part of the neck, breaſt, ſides, lower belly, and thighs, brown, a little mixed with white: the back and rump brown, gloſſed with green gold: the upper part of the belly white: the three firſt quills are white; the nine next duſky brown; the reſt brown, edged outwardly and tipped with green gold: the tail conſiſts of twenty feathers, the outer one on each ſide is white, the others green gold: the legs red.

FEMALE. The *female* is leſs, but not greatly differing in colour: the caruncular ſpace about the head much ſmaller in circumference, and leſs vivid in colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is ſufficiently known, being pretty common in a

* *Ray*'s bird was wholly black, gloſſed with green, except the wing coverts, which were white: ſuch an one is now in the *Hunterian Muſeum*. I obſerved in this ſpecimen a ſhort black *tubercle* at the bend of the wing. This bird came from *Cayenne*.

domeſticated ſtate in almoſt every nation: where it originally came from is not ſo eaſy to determine, by many ſuppoſed to be *Braſil**, as *Marcgrave* and other authors have deſcribed it as belonging to that part of the world; as alſo the ſame bird with a white plumage †, which is no uncommon thing to be ſeen alſo in our menageries, where it multiplies much. The eggs are rounder than thoſe of a *Duck*, and in young birds frequently incline to green. They are eſteemed, as they lay more eggs, and ſit oftener, than other *Ducks*. In an unconfined ſtate, make the neſt on the ſtumps of old trees; and perch during the heat of the day on the branches of ſuch as are well clothed with leaves. Are naturally very wild, though when kept tame are ſufficiently docile; and the male will not unfrequently aſſociate and produce a mongrel breed with the *common Ducks*. The name of *Muſcovy Duck*, given to them, was on the ſuppoſition of their being natives of that country; but they have rather been ſo called from their exhaling a *muſky* odour ‡, which proceeds from the *gland* placed on the *rump* in common with other birds. Their fleſh is thought very good, and the breed ought to be encouraged, as there is more fleſh on it than the *common Duck*, and of a very high flavour, and the bird withal as hardy as any other ſpecies.

Anas ruficollis, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 81.

32. RUFOUS-NECKED D.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Mallard*. Bill black: head and neck rufous; breaſt black: back variegated with lines of brown, tending backwards: wing plain cinereous brown: tail ſhort, not longer than the wings when cloſed: legs black.

Native place not mentioned.

* Theſe birds are met with wild about the *lake Baikal*, in *Aſia*.—Mr. *Pennant*.

† *Ipeca guacu*. *Ray*.—One of theſe is in the *Leverian Muſeum*. ‡ *Ray*.

Anas

33. WHITE-HEADED D.

Anas leucocephala, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 79.
White-headed Duck, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 254?

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Mallard*. Bill broad, furrowed at the baſe, and of a pale blue: head white; crown black: collar the ſame *: breaſt cheſnut brown, variegated at the lower part with tranſverſe black lines: belly grey, marked with ſmall black ſpots: back rufous: wings the ſame, but paler, marked with lines and dots of brown: quills and tail brown.

PLACE. In the Muſeum of *Count Teſſin*. From whence unknown. If the bird quoted above, of *Shaw*, is found in *Barbary*.

34. GEORGIA D.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twenty inches. Bill two inches, turning up a little at the end; colour yellow; edges and tip duſky black: irides reddiſh brown: the head and neck pale reddiſh aſh-colour, lighteſt on the fore part, and minutely daſhed with duſky ſtreaks: the upper parts of the body pale reddiſh aſh-colour, marked with duſky ſpots: ſcapulars the ſame, but deeper in colour: wing coverts pale aſh-colour: ſpeculum of the wings pale verdigris green, edged with duſky, bounded above and beneath with a bar of white: ſides pale cinereous, marked with ſpots of a deeper colour: quills and tail duſky: legs greeniſh aſh-colour.

PLACE. This was found in *South Georgia*, the middle of *January*, and was a *male* bird; the fleſh was thought good eating.

From the drawings of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

Another, ſomething ſimilar to this, was met with at the *Cape of Good Hope*. The general colour duſky aſh, mottled on the breaſt with white.

* We may ſuppoſe round the neck, but it is not ſaid ſo.

Anas

Anas perſpicillata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 201. 25.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. p. 417.
La grande Macreuſe de la Baye de Hudſon, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 425. 30.
La Macreuſe à large bec, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 244.
Canard du Nord, appellè le Marchand, *Pl. Enl.* 995.
Great Black Duck from Hudſon's Bay, *Edw.* pl. 155.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

35.
+ BLACK D.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Velvet Duck:* length twenty-one inches: weight two pounds two ounces. The bill is compreſſed on the ſides; the baſe of the upper mandible riſes into a knob of a yellowiſh colour, with a black ſpot on each ſide of it; the reſt of the bill orange: the nail red; the ſides of it, all round, black: the plumage is of a dull black, except a large patch of white on the forehead, and another of the ſame at the back part of the neck: the legs are red: webs duſky.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſmaller: of a ſooty-colour: and has no white ſpot at the hind part of the head: but the cheeks are marked with two dull white ſpots *.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is wholly an *American* ſpecies. Breeds along the ſhores at *Hudſon's Bay*; and feeds on graſs: it alſo makes the neſt with the ſame, lined with feathers; and lays from four to ſix white eggs: hatches the end of *July*. Is called by the natives *Miſſe qua gu ta wow*. In winter met with as far ſouth as *South Carolina*, and is frequently ſeen at *New York*, where it is by ſome called the *Coot*. Our laſt navigators met with this in *Prince William's Sound* †.

* *Arct. Zool.* † *Cook's laſt Voy.* ii. p. 378.

Anas

36. SCOTER D.

Anas Nigra, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 196. 7.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 110.—*Muller*, N° 110.

La Macreuſe, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 420. 28. pl. 38. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 234. pl. 16.—*Pl. Enl.* 978.

Scoter, or Black Diver, *Raii Syn.* p. 141. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 366. pl. 74.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 273.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 484.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a trifle leſs than the *Velvet Duck:* length twenty-two inches: weight two pounds nine ounces. The baſe of the bill furniſhed with a knob, as in that bird, which is red, and divided down the middle by a yellow line; the colour of the bill is yellow above, edged with black, and the under mandible wholly black: the eye-lids are yellow: the eyes black: the plumage is wholly black: the head and neck gloſſy: the under parts dull: the legs are brown *.

FEMALE. The *female* has no knob on the upper mandible: the colours dull; and in the chin, and middle of the breaſt, ſome aſh-coloured or whitiſh feathers mingled with the black: otherwiſe like the *male* †.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is found on the northern coaſts of *England* and thoſe of *Scotland*, in the winter ſeaſon; but no where ſo common as on the *French coaſts*, where they are ſeen in prodigious numbers, from *November* to *March*, eſpecially if the wind be to the *north* or *north-weſt*. Their chief food is a gloſſy bivalve

* "The *male* hath no labyrinth on its *wind-pipe*."—*Willughby*.

† *Willughby* mentions the deſcription of a *female* ſent to him, which had "the *neck* and *head*, on both ſides, as far as the eyes, white." See *Orn.* p. 367.

ſhell,

ſhell, near an inch long, called by the *French, vaimeaux*; theſe they are perpetually diving after, frequently to the depth of ſome fathoms: this affords an uſual method of catching them, by placing *nets* under the water, in ſuch places as the *ſhells* are moſt numerous; and, by this means, thirty or forty dozen of them have been taken in one tide. The day ſeems to be ſpent, by theſe birds, between diving, and flying to ſmall diſtances over the water, which it does ſo low as frequently to dip the legs therein. It ſwallows the food whole, and ſoon digeſts the ſhells, which are found quite crumbled to powder among the excrements. Has been kept tame for ſome time, and will feed on ſoaked bread. The fleſh taſtes fiſhy to an extreme, and, from this cauſe, is allowed by the *Roman Catholics* to be eaten on *faſt-days*, and in *Lent*; and indeed, to ſay the truth, muſt be a ſufficient mortification.

Theſe birds abound in all the northern parts of the continent, *Lapland*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Ruſſia*; and are found in great plenty on the great lakes and rivers of the *north* and *eaſt* of *Siberia*, as well as on the *ſea-ſhores*. It likewiſe inhabits *North America*, being met with at *New York* *, and in all probability much more to the north on that continent, and that of *Aſia*; *Oſbeck* † met with them in 30 and 34 degrees ſouth latitude, between the iſland of *Java* and *St. Paul*, in the month of *June*.

* *Arct. Zool.* † *Voy.* i. p. 120.

37. + VELVET D.

Anas fuſca, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 196. 6.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 109.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 68.—*Brun.* N° 48.—*Muller*, N° 109.—*Friſch.* pl. 165.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 166.

Turpan, *N. C. Petr.* iv. p. 420.

La grande Macreuſe, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 423. 29.—*Pl. Enl.* 956.

La double Macreuſe, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 242.

Great Black Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 141. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 363. pl. 70.

Velvet Duck, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 272. pl. 96.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 482.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. A Trifle larger than a *Mallard:* length ſomewhat more than twenty inches. The bill riſes into a knob at the baſe, behind the noſtrils, where it is black; the reſt of the bill is yellow, with the nail at the end red; the edges, all round, black: the plumage, in general, is black; inclined to brown on the belly and vent: under each eye-lid a white mark, paſſing in a ſtreak behind the eye; and acroſs the middle of the wing a band of white: the legs are red: claws black.

FEMALE. The *female* is brown where the *male* is black, and the protuberance at the baſe of the bill wanting.

Mr. *Hutchins* favoured me with the deſcription of a bird which I take to be a variety of the above. Length ſixteen inches: breadth twenty-ſeven: weight twenty-one ounces. Irides dirty white: forehead of a dark brown: crown black: under each eye a large white ſpot: neck ruſty brown: ſcapulars and upper tail coverts black: breaſt ſhaded with black: belly white; in young birds black.

PLACE. This frequents *Hudſon's Bay* in ſummer, where it breeds. The neſt compoſed of *graſs:* the eggs from four to ſix in number,

and white: hatches in *July*. Feeds on *graſs*. Known by the name of *Cus cuſi qua tum*. It retires ſouth in *winter*. At that ſeaſon the *Velvet Duck* is frequently ſeen as far *ſouth* as *New York*: our late navigators met with it at *Aoonalaſhka* *.

It is now and then ſeen on the coaſts of *England*, but is not common. More plenty on the continent, inhabiting *Denmark* and *Ruſſia*: in ſome parts of *Sibiria* very common; and enters the liſt of thoſe found at *Kamtſchatka*. In breeding-time goes far inland to lay the eggs, which are eight or ten in number, and white. After the ſeaſon is over, the *males* are ſaid to depart; the *females* ſtaying behind till the *young* are able to fly, when the two laſt go likewiſe off, but to what part is not certain †. We believe that this is called at *Kamtſchatka*, *Turpan*; though it is in greater plenty at *Ochotſka*, eſpecially about the *equinox*: fifty or more of the natives go in boats, and ſurround the whole flock, driving them, in the flood, up the river *Ochotſka*; and, as ſoon as it ebbs, the whole company fall on them at once with clubs, and often knock ſo many of them on the head, that each man has twenty or thirty for his ſhare ‡.

* *Ellis's Narr.* ii. p. 43.

† *Nov. Com. Petr.* iv. p. 421.—*Arct. Zool.*

‡ *Hiſt. Kamtſch.* p. 160.

38. HARLEQUIN D. THE MALE.

Anas hiſtrionica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 204. 35.—*Brun. Orn.* N° 84. 85.—*Muller.* N° 127.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 46.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 166.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 417.—*Friſch.* t. 157.

Brimond, *Olaff. Icel.* ii. t. 34.

Le Canard à Collier de Terre Neuve, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 362. 14.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 250.—*Pl. Enl.* 798.

Stone Duck, *Hiſt. Kamtſch.* p. 160.

Duſky and Spotted Duck, *Edw.* pl. 99.

Harlequin Duck, *Arct. Zool.* N° 490.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Wigeon*. Length one foot five inches: breadth twenty-ſix inches: weight eighteen ounces and three-quarters, *troy*. Bill near an inch and a half long, and black: irides hazel: between the bill and eye white, in ſome yellowiſh, or *ſaffron*-colour *, extending a little over the eyes, and beyond: crown of the head black, bounded by a reddiſh ſtreak: on each ſide of the neck a perpendicular line of white, and above it a white ſpot; except this, the whole of the neck is black: round the breaſt is a white collar, broadeſt behind, where it is marked with black dots, and is bounded by a black one: between this and the wings is a tranſverſe mark of white: the breaſt, below the collar, blueiſh aſh-colour: the back duſky brown, inclined to purple: rump deep blue black: belly and thighs black: ſides dull orange: on each ſide of the tail a ſpot of white: the prime quills duſky aſh-colour, ſome of them tipped with white: tail brown: legs blueiſh black. In one of theſe were found two ſtreaks of black

* *Muller.*

on

on the nail at the end of the bill, diverging like the letter V, the angle towards the tip *.

38. HARLEQUIN D.

Anas minuta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 204. 36.—*Brun.* N° 86.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 46.

La Sarcelle de la Baye de Hudſon, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 469. 41.

Le Canard brun, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 252.—*Pl. Enl.* 1007.

——— brun & blanche, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 287.—*Pl. Enl.* 799.

Little Brown and White Duck, *Edw.* pl. 157.—*Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 98. *Lew. Muſ.*

The FEMALE.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. Bill black: irides hazel: the forehead, and between the bill and eye, white: on the ear a ſpot of the ſame: head, neck, and back, brown; paleſt on the fore part of the neck: upper part of the breaſt and rump rufous brown: lower part of the breaſt and belly barred with pale rufous and white, but the lower belly and thighs with rufous and brown: ſcapulars and wing coverts rufous brown; the outer greater ones blackiſh: quills and tail duſky, the laſt inclined to rufous: legs duſky.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

The two laſt deſcribed are *male* and *female*, and are found both on the old and new continents: on the firſt, ſeen as far *ſouth* as the *Lake Baikal*, and from thence to *Kamtſchatka*, particularly up the river *Ochotſka*; alſo in *Iceland*, and as low as *Sondmor* †. In *America*, from *Carolina* to *Newfoundland* ‡, and *Hudſon's Bay*; alſo in *Greenland*: in the laſt, frequents, during ſummer, *bays* and *rivers*, eſpecially near their mouths, but not in great plenty, and is a very noiſy ſpecies. It is fond of ſhady places, and

* *Brunnich.* † *Act. Zool.*

‡ The fiſhermen at this place call it the *Lord.*—*Edw.*

makes

makes the neſt on the ſhore among the ſhrubs. Its food is ſmall *ſhells*, *eggs* of *fiſhes*, and particularly the *larvæ* of *Gnats*. Seen in the neighbouring ſeas in winter. Swims well, even in the moſt rapid ſtreams; and dives to admiration *: likewiſe flies ſwift, and to a great height: from theſe circumſtances is not eaſily taken. Our late navigators met with it at *Aoonalaſhka* †.

Pretty frequent in the ſmall rivulets of *Hudſon's Bay*, about ninety miles inland: ſeldom in large rivers. Has a whiſtling note. Lays ten or more white eggs, like thoſe of the *Pigeon*, on the *graſs*. The young brood ſpeckled in a very pretty manner. Migrates ſouth in autumn. The name, in the *Algonquin* language, is *Powiſtic ou ſheep* ‡.

39. BROWN D.

Brown Duck, *Arct. Zool.* N° 499.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſixteen inches. Bill large, thick at the baſe; colour blueiſh, with the tip black; noſtrils near the end: head and neck of a very pale brown: lower part of the laſt, and breaſt, the ſame, edged with ruſt-colour: wings cinereous grey: ſpeculum blue, tipped with white: tail and legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Newfoundland*.

* The people of *Kamtſchatka* take advantage of this: as they do not fly off at the ſight of mankind, they follow them cloſely on the water; and, when tired, without difficulty knock them on the head with clubs.—*Hiſt. Kamtſch.*

† *Ellis's Narr.* ii. p. 43.—Called there the *Painted Duck*.

‡ Mr. *Hutchins*.

Anas

Anas poecilorhyncha, *Zool. Ind.* p. 23. t. 13.

40. SPOTTED-BILLED D.

SIZE not mentioned. Bill long and black, marked on each ſide with a red ſpot at the baſe; the tip white: from the bill through the eyes a black ſtreak: cheeks, chin, and upper part of the neck adjoining, cinereous white: crown, nape, hind part of the neck, back, wing coverts, greater quills, and tail, black, edged with aſh-colour: ſecond quills white: ſpeculum green, the feathers margined with white: vent black: legs rufous yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Ceylon*, in the *Eaſt Indies*, where it is very common. PLACE.

Anas Damiatica griſea, roſtro apice plano lato rotundo, *Haſſelq. Voy.* p. 264. Black-headed Duck, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 254. ?

41. DAMIETTA D.

SIZE a trifle bigger than the *Mallard*. The head, half the neck, the ſhoulders, and tips of the tail, black: the reſt of the neck before, breaſt, back, belly, ſides, and tail, white: at the lower part of the neck, next the back, a creſcent of ferruginous; and the end of the wing is of the ſame colour near the back: quills greeniſh black: hind claw very obtuſe. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the ſhores of *Egypt*; moſt frequent on thoſe near the *Mediterranean*; chiefly in the bay near *Damietta*, and between *Alexandria* and *Roſetta*, where they are taken in nets. It moſt likely is alſo an inhabitant of *Barbary*, as it is not greatly unlike the one deſcribed by *Shaw*, if not the very ſame bird. PLACE.

Anas

42. NILOTIC D.

Anas Nilotica, *Haſſelq. Voy.* p. 365. N° 36.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE between the *Pintail Duck* and the *common Gooſe*, but ſtands higher on its legs. Nail of the bill hoary; the margin of it is bounded by a *callus*, which is a little elevated, equal, and of a purpliſh blood-colour; a ſecond encompaſſes the baſe, a little elevated, of a dull purple, and has four warts, two on each ſide: irides yellow: throat, ſides of the neck, crown, and a line behind the eyes, whitiſh, ſpotted with hoary or cinereous: breaſt, belly, and thighs, whitiſh brown, croſſed with duſky tranſverſe lines: ſides of breaſt and belly marked with oblong and hoary lines: tail longiſh, rounded in ſhape: legs red: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Nile*, in *Upper Egypt*, but no where elſe, except perhaps on the bays of the *Red Sea*. The *Arabians* call it *Bah* *. Is eaſily tamed, and lives among other domeſtic poultry in *Egypt*. The above ſeems allied to the *Muſcovy Gooſe*.

* No doubt this is the ſort called by *Pococke*, *Bauk*; which he ſays, when ſent into *England*, are known by the name of *Baw Geeſe*.—See *Pocock. Trav.* i. p. 210.

Anas

43. + MALLARD.

Anas boſchas, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 205. 40.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 131.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. p. 419.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 77.—*Brun.* N° 87.—*Muller*, N° 128.—*Kram. El.* p. 341. 11.—*Friſch.* pl. 158. 159.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 166.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 47.—*Faun. Arab.* p. 3. N° 9.

Le Canard ſauvage, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 318. 4.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 115. pl. 7, 8.—*Pl. Enl.* 776. 777.—*Ferm. Surin.* ii. p. 156.

Wild Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 145. A. 1. 150. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 308. pl. 72. 75.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 10. (male) 1. pl. 99. (female).—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 279. pl. 97.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 494.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies is well known, both in its wild and domeſticated ſtates: ſuffice it to ſay, that the former is near two feet in length: the weight two pounds and a half*. The bill of a greeniſh yellow: head and neck gloſſy changeable green: at the lower part of the neck a collar of white, paſſing almoſt round the neck: the ſcapulars white, barred or rather undulated with minute lines of brown: the back is brown: and the rump black, gloſſed with green: on the *wing coverts* is a tranſverſe white ſtreak, edged with a ſecond of black; and below this the *ſpeculum*, or large violet-green lucid ſpot: the lower part of the neck and breaſt are cheſnut: the belly pale grey, croſſed with numerous tranſverſe duſky lines: the tail conſiſts of twenty feathers, and is pointed in ſhape; the two middle ones are of a greeniſh black, and curve upwards in a remarkable manner; the others as uſual, and of a grey brown, margined with white: legs orange.

* This is the uſual weight; but ſeveral *Mallards* were taken in *Chillesford* decoy, in *Suffolk*, in the year 1781, whoſe weight was three pounds and a half.

FEMALE. The *female* is very plain: the ground colour of the plumage pale reddiſh brown, ſpotted with black: the *ſpeculum* on the wings the ſame: but none of the tail feathers curved, as in the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. *Wild Ducks* frequent the marſhy places in many parts of this kingdom, but no where more plenty than in *Lincolnſhire*, where prodigious numbers are annually taken in our decoys *; each decoy paying from five pounds to twenty annual rent †. They pair in the ſpring, and lay from ten to ſixteen eggs; but, in reſpect to *England*, only a ſmall portion may be ſuppoſed to breed here, as the prodigious quantities ſeen in *winter*, compared with thoſe which are met with in *ſummer*, make us ſuppoſe that the major part ſeek a more northern ſituation at that ſeaſon. With us they pair in ſpring, and breed in all the low marſhy grounds; laying from ten to ſixteen eggs; and the young take the water as ſoon as hatched. Is a very artful bird, and does not always make the neſt cloſe to the water; not unfrequently at a good diſtance from it; in which caſe the *Duck* will take the young in its beak or between the legs. Are known ſometimes to lay the

* In only ten decoys, in the neighbourhood of *Wainfleet, thirty-one thouſand two hundred* have been taken in one ſeaſon.—*Br. Zool.*

† In *Somerſetſhire* one has been known to pay as far as thirty pounds. *Id.*—The nature of theſe decoys, and management of them, may be ſeen at large in *Will. Orn.* p. 372, 373. See *Br. Zool.* art. *Mallard.*—In the *Biblioth. Topog. Galean.* N° ii. part 1. p. 359, I find an extract from the *Antiq. Society of Spalding*, concerning the taking of *Ducks*, which is as follows: "At the *ducking* on *Thurſday* laſt, were taken up one hundred ſeventy-four dozen of *Mallards* or *Drakes* moulting; and on *Monday* forty-ſix dozen and a half: in all two thouſand ſix hundred and forty-ſix birds."

eggs

eggs in a high tree, in a deſerted *Magpie* or *Crow*'s neſt *. And we have likewiſe been informed of an inſtance of one being found, at *Etchingham* in *Suſſex*, ſitting upon nine eggs, in an *oak*, twenty-five feet from the ground: the eggs were ſupported by ſome ſmall twigs laid croſsways †.

In *France* this ſpecies is not often ſeen, except in *winter*; appearing in *October* and going *north* in ſpring: are caught in various manners; among the reſt, in *decoys*, as in *England*; the chief place for which is *Picardy* ‡, where prodigious numbers are taken, particularly on the river *Somme*. It is alſo cuſtomary there to wait for the flock's paſſing over certain known places, and the ſportſman, having a *wicker cage*, containing a quantity of *tame* birds, lets out one at a time, at a convenient ſeaſon, which enticing the paſſengers within gunſhot, five or ſix are often killed at once by an expert markſman. They are now and then taken alſo by a *hook* baited with a bit of *ſheep's lights*, which ſwimming on the water, the bird ſwallows the bait, and with it the hook. Divers other means of catching *Ducks* and *Geeſe* are peculiar to certain nations; of which one ſeems worth mentioning, from its ſingularity:—The perſon wiſhing to take theſe, wades into the water up to the chin, and, having his head covered with an empty *calabaſh*, approaches the place where the *Ducks* are; when they, not regarding an object of this ſort, ſuffer the man freely to mix with the flock; after which he has only to pull them by the leg under the water, one after another, till he is ſatisfied; returning as unſuſpected by the remainder as when he firſt came among them.

* *Salerne Orn.* p. 428. † Mr. *Tunſtall.*

‡ In one decoy, nets are uſed to the amount of *three thouſand livres.—Hiſt. des Oiſ.* ix. p. 128.

This method is frequently put in practice on the river *Ganges*, uſing the *earthen* veſſels of the *Gentoos* inſtead of the *calabaſhes:* theſe veſſels are what the *Gentoos* boil their *rice* in, and are called *Kutcharee pots* (they likewiſe make a diſh for their tables in them, which goes by the ſame name): after theſe are once uſed they look upon them as defiled, and in courſe throw them into the river as uſeleſs; and the *Duck-takers* find them convenient for their purpoſe, as the *Ducks*, from conſtantly ſeeing the veſſels float down the ſtream, look upon them as objects of full as little regard as a *calabaſh*. The above, or ſome ſuch method, is alſo practiſed in *China* *, as well as *India*; alſo in the iſland of *Ceylon* †. By the ſame means they are ſaid to take *Wild Geeſe* in *South America* ‡. Some authors ſay that a hollow *wooden veſſel* is uſed to place over the head, with holes to ſee through ‖.

The *Chineſe* make great uſe of *Ducks*, but do not prefer the *wild* ſort, being in general extremely fond of *tame* ones: and it is ſaid that the major part of theſe are hatched by *artificial heat*; the *eggs*, being laid in boxes of *ſand*, are placed on a *brick hearth*, to which is given a proper heat during the required time for hatching. The *Ducklings* are fed with little *craw-fiſhes* and *crabs*, boiled and cut ſmall, and afterwards mixed with boiled *rice*; and in about a fortnight ſhift for themſelves, when the *Chineſe*

* *Du Halde Hiſt. China*, vol. ii. p. 142. pl. in p. 162.

† MS. in *Britiſh Muſeum*, 3324.

‡ At *Cartbagena*, to the *eaſt* of *Monte de la Popa*, in a large lake called *Cienega de Teſcos*, the *Wild Geeſe* coming there of an evening in vaſt flights.—*Ulloa's Voy.* i. p. 53.

‖ *Sympſon Voy. to the Eaſt Indies.*—See *Naval Chron.* vol. ii. p. 473, with a plate of the ſame.—See alſo *Ind. Zool.* p. 12.—*Zool. Ind.* p. 21.—*Pococke* mentions the circumſtance, but does not ſeem to credit it. *Trav.* vol. i. p. 210.

provide them an old *ſtep-mother*, who leads them where they are to find provender for themſelves; being firſt put on board a *ſampane* or *boat*, which is deſtined for their habitation, and from which the whole flock, often to the amount of *three or four hundred*, go out to feed, and return at command. This method is uſed nine months out of the twelve (for in the colder months it does not ſucceed), and is ſo far from a novelty, that it may be every where ſeen; but more eſpecially about the time of cutting the *rice* and gleaning the *crop*, when the maſters of the *Duck ſampanes* row up and down the river according to the opportunity of procuring food, which is found in plenty, at the tide of ebb, on the rice plantations, as they are overflowed at high water. It is curious to ſee how the *Ducks* obey their maſter; for ſome *thouſands*, belonging to different *boats*, will feed at large on the ſame ſpot, and on a ſignal given will follow their leader to their reſpective *ſampanes*, without a ſtranger being found among them *. This is ſtill more extraordinary, if we conſider the number of *inhabited ſampanes* † on the *Tigris*, ſuppoſed to be no leſs than *forty thouſand*, which are moored in rows cloſe to each other, with a narrow paſſage at intervals for *boats* to paſs up and down the river. The *Tigris*, at *Canton*, is ſomewhat wider than the *Thames* at *London*, and the whole river is there covered in this manner for the extent of at leaſt a mile ‡.

* This I have heard ſeveral affirm. It is likewiſe mentioned by many authors, among which ſee *Oſb. Voy.* i. p. 194.—*Toreen Voy.* ii. p. 255.

† *Sampane* is the common name for a *boat*; the inhabited ones contain each a ſeparate *family*, of which it is the only dwelling; and very many of the *Chineſe* paſs almoſt their whole lives on the water.

‡ *Cook's laſt Voy.* vol. iii. p. 433.

We

We have inſerted the above account under the head of *Mallard*, on ſuppoſition of its being the ſpecies which is ſo common. *Oſbeck* mentions two by name, viz. the one called *Hina-a*, and the other *Konga-o*; but does not deſcribe the latter, not having ſeen it; yet he obſerves, that certain *Wild Ducks* found there were in ſuch plenty, as to greatly diſturb the *fiſhermen*, by taking the *fiſh* out of their *nets* *.

43. †TAME-DUCK, OR, GENERAL VARIETY.

Anas domeſtica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 206. 40. β.
Le Canard domeſtique, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 308. 1.
Common tame Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 150. 1.—191. 10.—*Will. Orn.* p. 380. pl. 75.—*Brown Jam.* p. 480.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 323. 7.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 99.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

BY the above is meant the *Mallard* and *Duck* in their ſtate of *domeſtication*; of which no regular deſcription can be given, as the variety is infinite, much in the ſame manner as in *domeſtic Poultry*; beſides, being under the continual inſpection of all, it would ſcarce be in our power to add to the knowledge of any country *houſewife*, or the loweſt domeſtic, on this head, or in the manners, which are ſo well known.

* We were aſtoniſhed to ſee (ſays he) the *Chineſe*, who had put their nets into the water, ſhoot conſtantly without aiming at any thing; but, on enquiry, we were told that they were forced to watch their fiſheries continually, and to frighten away the *Ducks*, who would elſe empty the nets ſooner than the men could. I never ſaw ſuch fearleſs and numerous flights of *Ducks* as here; one flight after another came, notwithſtanding the noiſe that was made on all ſides, and endeavoured to ſettle near the nets; but were always hindered in the above manner. See *Oſb. Voy.* ii. p. 33.—Whether theſe were the *ſampane Ducks*, or not, is not ſaid; but he preciſely determines that they were not like ours.

Le grand Canard ſauvage, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 326. A.

43. VAR. A.

THIS differs from the *common* one in being larger, and meaſuring two feet ſix inches in length, and three feet nine in breadth. It is like the other in plumage, except the back, which is the colour of foot. If we are not miſtaken, this variety is called by ſome the *Roan Duck*. DESCRIPTION.

Le grand Canard ſauvage gris, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 326. B.

43. VAR. B.

SIZE of the laſt, but the plumage is aſh-coloured, and the bill and legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Le grand Canard ſauvage tacheté, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 327. C.

43. VAR. C.

THIS is like the *common Mallard*; but differs in having the back black, ſpotted with yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Anas Adunca, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 206. 41.
Le Canard à bec courbé, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 311. 2.
Hook-billed Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 150. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 381. pl. 75.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 96. 97.—iii. pl. 100.
Lev. Muſ.

43. VAR. D. HOOK-BILLED D.

THIS differs not in colour of plumage, make, and ſize, from the common *Wild Duck*; and is alſo ſeen in every variety incident to the *domeſticated* one; but differs in the bill, which is ſomewhat longer, and bent downwards. DESCRIPTION.

This

PLACE. This ſeems to be a mere variety of the *common Duck*, and breeds as well in its tame ſtate. It ſeems only to be kept in *England* out of curioſity; but we are informed that in ſome parts of *Germany* this ſort is full as common, and the breed is encouraged almoſt to the excluſion of the laſt. *Bancroft* *, in his *Hiſtory of Guiana*, mentions a *Wild Duck*, larger than the *tame* one, and reſembling it, except in the bill, which is black, and crooked at the end; and the feet and legs of an aſh-colour. Theſe, he ſays, are found in plenty, during the rainy ſeaſons, on the banks of rivers near the ſea.

Other varieties might alſo be mentioned: ſuch as, thoſe with tufted heads; others, with ſome of the ſecond quills turned upwards, called *four-winged Ducks* †; and, not unfrequently, one or two in a brood wanting the webs between the toes, while others of the ſame hatching have them complete.

44. CURVE-BILLED D.

Anas curviroſtra, *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 33.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Wild Duck*, if not bigger. Bill as in that bird, but bent downwards: irides fulvous: general colour of the plumage black, but more dull on the quills and under parts: the head, neck, and rump, tinged with ſhining grey: on the throat an oval ſpot of white: the five outer quills white; the others black; the exterior ſecondary quill margined with white on the outer edge at the end; but the outer margins in general have a blue black gloſs, forming a ſpeculum of that colour on

* *Hiſt. Guian.* p. 170.

† See a *Gooſe* of this kind in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xxv. pl. oppoſite fig. 2.

the

the wing: tail as in the *Mallard*, with the two recurved feathers in the middle.

The above was deſcribed from a ſpecimen in the late *Muſeum* of *M. Vroeg*, now diſperſed, and in the *Prince of Orange's Muſeum*. The author ſuppoſes it not to be a variety of the *Mallard* with the hooked bill, but a diſtinct ſpecies.

45. SUPERCILIOUS D.

NEARLY the ſize of a *Mallard*: length twenty-one inches. Bill two inches and a half in length, of a lead-colour, with a black tip: general colour of the plumage cinereous brown, the edges of the feathers very pale: over the eye a ſtreak of white; beneath it a ſecond, broader than the firſt: chin and fore part of the neck duſky white: ſpeculum of the wings blueiſh green, incloſed in a line of black: legs duſky aſh-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *New Zealand*. Found both in *Charlotte Sound* and *Duſky Bay*. Known there by the name of *He-turrera*. From the drawings of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

PLACE.

Pied Duck, *Arct. Zool.* N° 488.

46. PIED D.

SIZE of the *Wild Duck*: length nineteen inches. Bill two inches and a quarter; the baſe of it, and round the noſtrils, for about one-third, orange; the under mandible duſky: head and neck rufous white, the feathers of the crown riſing in a narrow ridge, along the top of which runs a narrow ſtripe of black to the nape: round the middle of the neck a collar of black, which paſſes down the middle, at the back part of the neck, quite to the back: the ſcapulars are white; ſome of the inner ones edged

DESCRIPTION.

edged with black, and curve downwards over the wings: back and tail brown: ſecondaries white: greater quills duſky: on the breaſt a band of black: belly brown like the back, but paler: legs yellow: webs brown.

FEMALE. The *female* has the bill like the *male*: the plumage on the upper parts dirty mottled brown: on the wing a ſpot of white, ariſing from the tips of the ſecond quills being of that colour: under parts of the body dirty white: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits the coaſt of *Labrador*; from whence a pair in the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks* came. That deſcribed in the *Arctic Zoology* was ſent from *Connecticut* in *New England*. Mr. *Pennant* ſuppoſes this ſpecies to be the ſame with the *pretty Pied Ducks*, which whiſtled as they flew, or as they fed, met with by *Lawſon** in flocks, in the weſtern branch of *Cape Fear* inlet.

47. RED-BILLED WHISTLING D.

Anas autumnalis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 205. 39.
Le Canard ſiffleur d'Amerique, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 400. 23, pl. 38. 1.
Le Siffleur à bec rouge & narines jaunes, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. 183.—*Pl. Enl.* 826.
Red-billed whiſtling Duck, *Edw.* pl. 194.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Wigeon*: length twenty-one inches. Bill two inches long, red, nail black: irides hazel: crown of the head cheſnut: nape ſtreaked with cheſnut: ſides of the head and throat dirty white: lower part of the neck rufous cheſnut: the breaſt and between the ſhoulders yellow aſh-colour, but paleſt on the breaſt; all the feathers of the laſt have yellowiſh margins: back and ſcapulars cheſnut: inner wing coverts aſh-colour,

* *Hiſt. Carol.* p. 148.

inclining

inclining to rufous: greater coverts aſh-colour: quills black, but moſt of them have the baſe white, making an oblique bar of the ſame on the wing: lower part of the back, the rump and tail, belly, and under the wings, black: under tail coverts mottled black and white: legs yellow: claws black: hind toe pretty long.

Inhabits the *Weſt Indies*. I have alſo ſeen a ſpecimen which came from *Cayenne*. Has been brought into *England* alive. PLACE.

48. BLACK-BILLED WHISTLING D.

Anas arborea, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 207. 44.

Le Canard ſiffleur de la Jamaique, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 403. 24.—*Pl. Enl.* 804.

Le Siffleur à bec Noir, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 185.

Black-billed Whiſtling Duck, *Edw.* pl. 193.—*Raii Syn.* p. 192. 12.—*Sloane Jam.* p. 324. t. 272.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 480.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 492.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

THIS is leſs than the *Mallard*, and ſtands pretty high on its legs: the neck is alſo long and ſlender. The bill is black: irides hazel: crown of the head duſky, ſomewhat creſted at the back part, and of a rufous brown: hind part of the neck brown: back and ſcapulars the ſame, but the feathers margined with rufous: rump and upper tail coverts darker: ſides of the head and throat white: fore part of the neck white, ſpotted with black: the breaſt pale rufous, ſpotted alſo with black: the belly, thighs, and vent much like the fore part of the neck, but the ſpots are ſmaller, and moſt numerous on the ſides: the wing coverts rufous, ſpotted with black: quills and tail duſky: legs lead-colour: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, where it is remarked for its making a *whiſtling* kind of noiſe; and is ſaid to build in trees. In ſome ſeaſons migrates into *Guiana*. Is thought to be very good food. I received one of theſe from the firſt-named place, and kept it for ſome time in my garden; but it was wild in the higheſt degree, and would by no means become familiar. Is ſuppoſed to frequent *Carolina* in winter, at leaſt one, like it in name, is ſaid to be found on thoſe coaſts by *Lawſon* * and *Cateſby* †. It is certainly not the other ſex of the laſt ſpecies. One of theſe, in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, had the title of *Opano Duck*; which name, we are informed, it bears at *Guiana*.

49.
+ SCAUP D.

Anas marila, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 196. 8.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 111.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. p. 413.—*Brun.* N° 50, 51.—*Muller*, N° 111.—*Friſch.* t. 193.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 166.

Anas ſubterranea, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 83?

Le petit Morillon rayé, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 416. 26. A.

Scaup Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 142. A. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 365.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 275. pl. 100.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 498.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this ſpecies is eighteen inches: breadth twenty-nine: weight one pound ſeven ounces. The bill is two inches long, and broadeſt at the end; of a lead-colour, paleſt at the baſe; nail black: irides of a fine gold-colour: the head full of feathers; that and the neck black, gloſſed with green: the lower part of the latter, and breaſt, black: the back and ſcapulars are pale grey, finely undulated with numerous tranſverſe lines of black: lower part of the back, rump, and vent, black: the wing

* *Hiſt. Carol.* 149. † *Cateſb. Car. App.* 37.—*Arct. Zool.*

coverts are finely undulated with alternate lines of duſky and white, ſo minute as to appear at a diſtance as powdered with theſe two colours: the ten prime quills greyiſh aſh-colour; the four outer ones are duſky black on the outer webs; the other ſix greyiſh white, but the ends of all are black: from the eleventh to the twentieth, white, with duſky ends, forming a broad bar of white on the wing; the five next the body duſky, which is likewiſe the colour of the tail: the under parts of the body, from the breaſt, are white, powdered with duſky between the legs and ſides over the thighs: the legs are pale lead-colour: webs and claws black. Theſe birds are ſaid to vary in colour, eſpecially about the *head* and *neck* *.

The *female* weighs more by two ounces than the *male* †, and has the irides of a dirty yellow. FEMALE.

This inhabits *Iceland*, as it does the more northern parts of the continent of *Europe*, *Lapland*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Ruſſia*. Common on the northern ſhores of *Sibiria*. Very frequent on the river *Ob*. Breeds in the north, and migrates ſouthward in *winter*. Inhabits *America*, as high as *Hudſon's Bay*; comes there in *May*, and retires in *October*. Found in *England*, in the *winter* ſeaſon, in ſmall flocks. We have received it from the coaſt of *Suffolk*. Is ſaid to feed on broken *ſhell-fiſh*, called *Scaup*, whence the name ‡. PLACE AND MANNERS.

If the ſame as *Scopoli*'s ‖ bird, above quoted, is very common

* "Eſpecially in the *head* and *neck*, ſo that among a pack of *forty* or *fifty* you ſhall not find two exactly alike."—*Willughby*.

† *Arct. Zool.* ‡ *Willughby*.

‖ His bird is leſs than the *Mallard*. Bill brown: plumage above, brown; beneath white: tail white, tipped with brown: quills white on the inſide: legs brown. He compares it to the *Scaup Duck*, yet ſays it is not *abſolutely* the ſame bird.

in

in *Carniola*, on the lake *Zirchnichew*, where it makes the neſt in *ſubterraneous* hollows in the *banks*: and this author obſerves, that they are often killed in vaſt numbers by the countrymen with *clubs*; being driven out of their holes in the full ſunſhine, in the middle of the day, which blinds them ſo as to prevent their being able either to reſiſt or fly away.

49. VAR. A.

Le Millouinan, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 221.—*Pl. Enl.* 1002.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt: length twenty-one inches. Bill blueiſh black: head, neck, and breaſt, black, bronzed with green, verging to copper about the eyes: lower part of the breaſt and belly white: back, ſcapulars, leſſer wing coverts, and between the legs, ſtriated with fine tranſverſe lines of black and duſky white: lower part of the back, vent, and tail, black: greater wing coverts half black, half white: ſecond quills much the ſame: prime quills duſky: legs black.

PLACE. This was killed in *France*, on the coaſts of *Picardy*. *Buffon* alſo mentions a ſecond, which he received from *Louiſiana*, but rather ſmaller. It appears by the figure to be merely a variety of the *Scaup Duck*.

50. WHITE-FACED D.

Anas diſcors, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 205. 37.
La Sarcelle d'Amerique, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 452. 35.
——— Soucrourou, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 279.—*Pl. Enl.* 966. (the male).
White-faced Teal, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 100.—*Brown Jam.* p. 481.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 503.
Lev. Muſ.

THE MALE.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE between a *Teal* and a *Wigeon*: length fifteen inches and a quarter. Bill black: crown the ſame: baſe of the bill

ſurrounded

ſurrounded with black: between the bill and eye a white ſtripe, ending on each ſide the chin: the reſt of the head and neck gloſſy green, changing to violet: back brown, tranſverſely waved with irregular lines of grey: the lower part of the neck before, breaſt, and belly, pale rufous, marked with duſky ſpots: vent black: wing coverts blue; below them a white band: ſpeculum green: quills and tail brown: legs yellow.

Anas diſcors, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 205. 37. β.
La Sarcelle de Virginie, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 455. 36.
——— Soucrourette, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 280.
——— de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 403.
Blue-winged Teal, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 99.
Lev. Muſ.

50. ← WHITE-FACED D.

THE FEMALE.

THE *female* is rather leſs than the *male*. Bill the ſame: the head and neck brown, mixed with pale grey: back deeper brown, the feathers margined with yellowiſh buff-colour: breaſt and ſides the ſame, but paler: belly and vent pale yellowiſh brown: the ſcapulars are duſky black: the wing coverts pale blue; ſpeculum green; between them a narrow bar of white: quills and tail duſky: legs duſky yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

Theſe birds inhabit the *American* continent*; but not farther north than *New York*. *Cateſby* obſerves, that they come into *Carolina* in *Auguſt*, and feed on the *rice*, remaining there till *October*; and, when the *rice* fails, attack the *wild oats*; and frequent the ponds and freſh waters. The fleſh is reckoned delicious, being for the moſt part very fat. Found alſo at *Guiana*, and *Cayenne*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

* The *American Shell-Drake* and *Blue-wing* exceed all of the *Duck* kind whatſoever; and theſe are in prodigious numbers.—*Burn. Trav.* p. 16.

LENGTH

50. VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fourteen inches: breadth twenty-two inches: weight fourteen ounces. The bill is one inch long, narrow, black: irides blue: the forehead and crown gloſſy black, the feathers longiſh: on the ears ſpotted with dirty white: back part of the neck brown: ſcapulars and leſſer wing coverts dark blue; the greater blue, with a white ſpot at the ends: greater quills deep blue: ſecondaries white without, and deep blue within: throat and belly white: breaſt and vent blue: tail black: legs blue.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The above comes into *Hudſon's Bay* in *June*, and departs in *October*. Lays ten ſmall white eggs, on the *ſtumps* of *trees*, near *ponds*; makes no neſt, only forming a hollow out of the rotten wood; hatches in *July*; the young are conveyed by the mother, from the ſhell to the water, in her bill. Feeds on *graſs* at the bottoms of *ponds*; and frequently flies juſt over the ſurface. Known by the name of *Waw pew ne way ſe pis*, or *Pied Duck* *.

51. †SHIELDRAKE.

Anas tadorna, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 195. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 113.—*Brun.* N° 47.—*Muller*, N° 107.—*Friſch.* pl. 166.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 165.

La Tadorne, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 344. 9. pl. 33. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 205. pl. 14.—*Pl. Enl.* 53.

Sheldrake, or Burrough Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 140. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 363. pl. 70. 71.—*Albin.* i. pl. 94.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 278.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 572. D.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Wild Duck*: length two feet: weight two pounds two ounces. The bill turns up much at the end, is pretty

* Mr. *Hutchins*.

broad,

broad, and of a red colour; at the baſe a riſing knob; the noſtrils, and nail at the end, black: the head, throat, and part of the neck, are greeniſh black; the reſt of the neck, the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, white: on the breaſt a rufous bay band, which, growing narrower, paſſes under the wings, and round to the upper part of the back: the middle of the breaſt, belly, and vent, are duſky and white mixed: ſides of the two laſt white: the ſcapulars are black: the wing coverts white: ſome of the outer ones, baſtard wing, and quills, black: ſome of the quills part white, part black: ſpeculum green gold, gloſſed with copper: the tail is white, except the outer feather on each ſide, which is tipped with black: the legs are red.

FEMALE. The *female* is ſmaller than the *male*; but does not eſſentially differ in plumage, except that the colours are leſs vivid.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is common, in the neighbourhood of the *ſea*, in many parts of *England*; where it is found throughout the year. It breeds in deſerted *Rabbit-burrows*, or occupies them in the abſence of the owners, who, rather than make an attempt at diſlodging the intruders, form others; though, in defect of ready-made quarters, theſe birds will frequently dig holes for themſelves. The *female* lays fifteen or ſixteen * roundiſh white eggs; theſe are laid at the further end of the hole, covered with *down* ſupplied from the breaſt of the *female*, who ſits about thirty days. The young as ſoon as hatched take to the water, and ſwim ſurpriſingly well. She is very careful of the young, uſing many ſtratagems to favour their eſcape when in danger; and will often carry them from place to place in the bill: this we are certain of, from

* The younger birds lay only as far as twelve.—*Hiſt. des Oiſ.*

a young one having been dropped at the foot of an intelligent friend unhurt, by the mother flying over his head. The young birds do not come to their full plumage till the ſecond year: they may be hatched under a *tame Duck*, and the young readily brought up; but are apt, after a few years, to attempt the maſtery over the reſt of the poultry; and we have ſeen ſome that were even vicious, attacking every thing that came in their way. In a ſtate of nature the food ſeems chiefly to be ſmall *fiſh*, *marine inſects*, and *ſhells*; *herbage* has likewiſe been found in their ſtomachs. In a *tame* ſtate will eat *bread*, *grain*, and *greens*. Their great beauty would tempt us to endeavour at domeſticating the race; but it will not thrive completely, except in the neighbourhood of *ſalt water*, which ſomehow ſeems eſſential to its well-being: the fleſh likewiſe is rank and unſavoury, though the eggs have at all times been thought very good.

This ſpecies is found as far as *Iceland* to the *north*. Viſits *Sweden* and the *Orknies* in the *winter*, and returns in *ſpring*. Is found in *Aſia* about the *Caſpian Sea*, and all the ſalt lakes of the *Tartarian* and *Sibirian Deſarts* *, as well as in *Kamtſchatka* †. Our voyagers, if right in the ſpecies, have alſo met with it at *Falkland Iſles* ‡, and *Van Diemen's Land* ‖.

* Between *Syſran* and *Symbyrſk*, in the ſpring, M. *Lepechin* met with the *Shieldrake*, *Pintail*, *Shoveler*, and other ſorts of *Ducks*, in ſuch quantities as to be obliged to ſtop his ears on account of their noiſe.—*Dec. Ruſſ.* i. p. 472.

† *Arct. Zool.*

‡ "The *Sheldrakes* ſwarmed in ſuch a manner at *Falkland's Iſlands*, that in ſailing our boats under the rocks we have killed hundreds with our *oars* and *boat-hooks*."—*Penroſe*, p. 34.

‖ *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 229.

LENGTH

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill two inches, turning up a little at the end; colour a fine deep crimſon: irides red: plumage on the upper parts duſky brown, paleſt on the forehead: the feathers on the back very pale on the margins: the chin, ſides of the head beneath the eye, and the reſt of the under parts, white: but the ſides of the breaſt are irregularly ſpotted with brown: over the thighs tranſverſely marked with fine lines of brown: on the wing a tranſverſe narrow bar of white; below it another of buff-colour: tail duſky black: legs the ſame.

52. CRIMSON-BILLED D.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.

PLACE.

Anas Bahamenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 199. 17.
Le Canard de Bahama, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 358. 12.
Le Marec, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 256.
Mareca prima *Marcgravii*, *Raii Syn.* p. 149. 4.
The firſt Mareca of *Marcgrave*, *Will. Orn.* p. 379. § 11.
Ilathera Duck, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 93.—*Art. Zool.* N° 495.

53. ILATHERA D.

SIZE of the *Common Duck:* length ſeventeen inches. Bill lead-colour, marked on each ſide near the baſe with a triangular orange ſpot: the top of the head rufous grey; that of the neck, back, ſcapulars, and rump, rufous brown: cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, white: breaſt, belly, and thighs, rufous grey, ſpotted with black: under tail coverts plain: leſſer wing coverts duſky; the greater green, with black tips: ſecond quills of a dull yellow; prime ones duſky: legs lead-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Braſil*, and is alſo met with in the *Bahama Iſlands*,

PLACE.

Iſlands, particularly that named *Ilathera*; but is not numerous. Is ſaid to perch and rooſt on trees; and does not migrate northward to breed *.

54. MARECA D.

Le Canard du Breſil, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 360. 13.
Le Mareca, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 256.
Mareca ſecunda *Marcgravii*, *Raii Syn.* p. 149. 5.
The ſecond Mareca of *Marcgrave*, *Will. Orn.* p. 379. § 12.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill in this bird is black and ſhining: the top of the head, upper part of the neck, and back, are umber-colour: on each ſide of the head, between the bill and eye, is a round yellowiſh white ſpot: the chin is white: fore part of the neck, and under parts, dark grey, with a mixture of gold: the upper wing coverts are of a bright brown, with a greeniſh gloſs; the greater ones brown, with the outer edges blue green, and tipped with black, forming two bands of thoſe colours: the quills are brown, tipped with white: tail black, and cuneiform: legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil*, and ſeems to be a ſpecies not far differing from the former, both of them being called by the name of *Mareca* by the *Braſilians*.

* *Arct. Zool.*

Anas clypeata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 200. 19.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 119.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 70.—*Brun.* N° 77, 78.—*Muller*, N° 117.—*Kram. El.* p. 342. 15. —*Friſch.* pl. 161. 163.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 166.

Le Souchet, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 329. 6. pl. 32. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* 9. 191.—*Pl. Enl.* 971, Male; 972, Female.

Shoveler, *Raii Syn.* p. 143. A. 9. Male; 144. 13. Female.—*Will. Orn.* p. 370. 15. Male; p. 371. 16, 17, Female.—*Albin*, i. pl. 97, 98.—*Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 96. Fem.—*Br. Zool.* N° 280.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 485.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

55. + SHOVELER.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twenty-one inches: weight twenty-two ounces. The bill is near three inches in length, and remarkably broad at the end; the edges much pectinated; the colour black: irides of a fine deep yellow: the head and neck are gloſſy green, changing to violet *: the lower part of the neck and breaſt white, with a few ſpots in the ſhape of creſcents: the ſcapulars white: back brown: belly cheſnut: vent black: the firſt and ſecond wing coverts pale blue; the greater brown, tipped with white, forming a band on the wing: the quills are brown; ſome of the middle ones edged with green, and forming a ſpot of that colour: the tail brown, more or leſs edged with white; the outer feather wholly white; ſhape cuneiform: legs orange: claws grey.

FEMALE.

The *female* is a trifle ſmaller. The plumage differs greatly: the wing is marked much the ſame, but leſs bright: the reſt of the plumage greatly approaching to that of the *Wild Duck*; but for the firſt year the wing is like the reſt of the body. Both ſexes are apt to vary much in colour: the *male* likewiſe differs from the *female inwardly*, having, juſt above the divarication of

* In ſome blue.—*Willughby*.

the

the windpipe, where it paſſes into the lungs, an enlargement, or, as it is called by ſome, a *labyrinth*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird is now and then met with in *England*, though not in great numbers. *Willughby* mentions one found at *Crowland*, in *Lincolnſhire*; and we have had the *male* ſent out of the *London* markets. I cannot learn that it breeds in *England*, but it is ſaid to come into *France* * in *February*, and ſome of them to ſtay during the ſummer †. It lays ten or twelve rufous coloured eggs, placed on a bed of *ruſhes*, in the ſame places as the *Summer Teal*; and departs in *September*, at leaſt the major part of them, for it is rare that one is ſeen in the winter. The chief food is *inſects*, for which it is continually muddling in the water with its bill. It alſo is ſaid dexterouſly to catch *flies*, which paſs in its way over the water. *Shrimps*, among other things, have been found in its ſtomach on diſſection.

This ſpecies is alſo found in moſt parts of *Germany*; throughout the *Ruſſian* dominions, as far as *Kamtſchatka*; and in *North America*, in *New York* and *Carolina*, during the winter ſeaſon. With us it is accounted pretty good food. A bird ſimilar to this, if not the ſame, is obſerved to come to *Hudſon's Bay* in the *ſpring*; and makes a whiſtling noiſe. It is there known by the name of *Mimenewick*.

* *Hiſt des Oiſ.* † *Salern. Orn.* p. 421.

Anas muſcaria, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 200. 19. β.—*Raii Syn.* p. 146.—*Will. Orn.* p. 375.—*Friſch.* t. 162. 55. VAR. A.
Le Souchet à ventre blanc, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 337. A.

THIS differs from the former merely in having the belly white, and is a mere variety. DESCRIPTION.

Le Canard ſauvage du Mexique, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 327. 5. 55. VAR. B.
Tempatlahoac, *Raii Syn.* p. 176.
Broad-billed Bird, or Tempatlahoac, *Will. Orn.* p. 387.

SIZE of a *Tame Duck*. Bill broad, long, black: tongue white: head and neck green, gloſſed with purple and black: irides pale: breaſt white: the reſt of the body beneath fulvous, with two white ſpots on both ſides near the tail: above beautified with certain ſemicircles, the circumference of which from white incline to brown; the middle or inner part from black to a ſhining green: the wings, at the beginning blue, next white, and then ſhining green; yet their extremes are on one ſide fulvous, on the other ſhining green: the circumference of the tail above and beneath white; elſe it is black underneath, and of a *Peacock*-colour above. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Mexico*, to which it comes from other countries. Its fleſh ſuch as that of other *marſh birds*. PLACE.

Le Souchet du Mexique, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 337. 7. 56. MEXICAN SH.
Yacapatlahoac, *Raii Syn.* p. 176.

SMALLER than the *Common Duck*. Bill very broad, and of a browniſh red: head, neck, and upper parts, barred with DESCRIPTION.

fulvous, black, and white alternate: leſſer wing coverts white; the greater ones fartheſt from the body brown; thoſe neareſt the body green gold, forming a large ſpot of the ſame on the wing: quills brown: the belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, fulvous: tail banded as the upper parts: legs pale red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico*.

57. RED-BREASTED SH.

Red-breaſted Shoveler, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 281.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Common Duck*. Bill large, ſerrated on the ſides, and intirely of a browniſh yellow colour: head large: eyes ſmall: irides yellow: breaſt and throat of a reddiſh brown: back brown, growing paler towards the ſides: the tips and pinions of the wings grey: quills brown; the reſt of a greyiſh brown: the ſpeculum, or wing ſpot, purple, edged with white: tail ſhort and white: vent of a bright brown, ſpotted with darker: legs ſhort and ſlender: feet ſmall, and of a reddiſh brown colour.

FEMALE. In the *female* all the colours are fainter, and the ſpeculum of the wings blue.

PLACE. This ſpecies is ſometimes taken in the decoys of *Lincolnſhire*. *Shaw* mentions a bird, by the name of *Barbary Shoveler*, which ſeems much like the above, if not the ſame; but in that author's bird the *ſpeculum* conſiſted of blue, white, and green *.

* See *Trav.* p. 254.

SIZE

58. + JAMAICA SH.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Buffel-headed Duck:* length ſixteen inches. Bill an inch and three quarters; in ſhape very broad, and turns up a little towards the end: general colour of the upper mandible blue; but the place of the noſtrils, ſides, and all the under mandible, are orange: the eyes placed high up in the head: irides brown: top of the head, taking in the eyes, black: ſides beneath, chin, and throat, white, mixed with blackiſh ſpots: the upper part of the neck is brown; the lower part, all round, breaſt, and belly, barred duſky and deep ferruginous, inclining to ſaffron-colour: the lower part of the belly, vent, and rump, barred duſky and dirty rufous white: under tail coverts dirty white: back and ſcapulars brown, a little marbled with minute yellowiſh dots: wings and tail plain duſky brown, the laſt cuneiform in ſhape, and rather long: legs orange.

PLACE.

This ſeems ſomewhat allied to the laſt, but is certainly a different ſpecies. I received it, among other birds, from *Jamaica*, where it firſt appears in *October* or *November*, and ſtaying till *March*, retires north with ſeveral other ſpecies. *Bancroft*, in his hiſtory of *Guiana* *, mentions a *Teal* ſomewhat larger than the *common* one. The bill broad and black: the feathers of the head whitiſh brown: thoſe of the neck, back, and wings, grey brown, variegated with ſpots and bars of cheſnut: breaſt and belly dull white. I *ſuſpect* this to be the ſame with my bird. He ſays that it frequents the rivers, like the *Guiana Wild Duck*, and at the ſame ſeaſons.

* p. 170.

59. URAL D.

Anas merſa, *Pallas Trav.* ii. p. 713. 29. t. H.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a trifle bigger than the *common Teal*. Bill large, broad, very tumid above the noſtrils, and bifid in the adult bird, the end marked with diverging ſtriæ; colour blue: head, and part of the neck, white: on the crown a large patch of black: eyelids black: the middle of the neck the ſame: the fore parts of the body yellowiſh brown, undulated with black: back clouded with cinereous and pale yellow, powdered with brown: under part of the body, and rump, greyiſh brown, in ſome lights appearing of a gloſſy grey: wings ſmall, no appearance of a ſpeculum: tail longiſh, in ſhape cuneiform, colour black: legs brown, on the fore part blueiſh, and placed far back, as in the *Diver* genus.

FEMALE. The *female* and young bird have the bill leſs tumid at the baſe, and wholly of a brown colour: the head brown: throat white, expanding towards the nape.

PLACE. This ſpecies is not unfrequent in the greater lakes of the *Ural* mountains, and the rivers *Ob* and *Irtiſch*. Not ſeen on the ground, for from the ſituation of its legs it is unable to walk; but ſwims very well and quick, at which time the tail is immerſed in the water as far as the rump, ſerving by way of rudder, contrary to the common method of a *Duck*'s ſwimming. The neſt is formed of *reeds*, and floats, ſomething like to that of the *Grebe*. By the deſcription of this, and the laſt bird, they appear to be not unlike each other in plumage.

Anas latiroſtra, *Brun.* N° 91. 60.
—— Skoora, *Muller*, N° 130. LAPMARK D.
Lapmark Duck, *Arct. Zool.* p. 576. M.

SIZE of the *Wild Duck*. Bill broad, and black: head, neck, and breaſt, cheſnut brown: at the baſe of the bill pale, and inclining to yellow: back, wings, and tail, black: ſecondaries white, tipped with black, giving the appearance of a white line on the wings: breaſt and belly white; lower part of the laſt aſh-colour: ſides, under the wings, ferruginous: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Denmark*. Common about *Chriſtianſtedt*; alſo *Lapmark*; frequenting both ſea and freſh water. PLACE.

Anas ſtrepera, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 200. 20.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 121.—*Brun.* N° 91.—*Muller*, N° 118.—*Friſch.* pl. 168.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 166. 61.
Le Chipeau, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 339. 8. pl. 33. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. 187. pl. 12. fem.—*Pl. Enl.* 958. ✣ GADWALL.
Gadwall, or Gray, *Raii Syn.* i. 145. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 374. pl. 72.—*Br. Zool.* N° 288.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 575. I.
Lev. Muſ.

SIZE of the *Wigeon:* length nineteen inches. Bill two inches; colour black: the head, and moſt part of the neck, brown, mixed and ſpotted with rufous and black: ſides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, rufous white, ſpotted with brown, paleſt near the head: the lower part of the neck, beginning of the back, and breaſt, brown, marked with curved or waved white lines: lower part of the back black brown: rump, upper and under tail coverts, black: breaſt and belly white, DESCRIPTION.

ſpotted with grey: lower belly, ſides, and thighs, barred with whitiſh and grey-brown lines: vent dark: on the wing are three ſpots of different colours, viz. white, black, and red: tail aſh-colour, edged with white: legs orange.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in having the colours on the wings duller, though marked the ſame as the *male:* the breaſt reddiſh brown, ſpotted with black: the feathers on the neck and back edged with pale red: rump the ſame, inſtead of black: and thoſe elegant ſemicircular lines on the neck and breaſt wholly wanting.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This inhabits *England* in the *winter* months; and is alſo found at the ſame ſeaſon in various parts of *France* and *Italy*; migrates as far as *Sweden* as ſummer advances, in order to breed; and found throughout *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, except in the eaſtern part of the laſt, and *Kamtſchatka*.

It is a very quick diver, ſo as to make it difficult to be ſhot. Feeds morning and evening only; being hid among the *reeds* and *ruſhes* during the day. The noiſe it makes is not unlike that of the *Mallard*, but louder. The fleſh is good.

62. † FALCATED D.

Anas falcaria, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 701.
—— falcata, *Georgi Reiſe*, p. 168.
Falcated Duck, *Arct. Zool.* p. 574. I. pl. 23.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Wigeon:* length one foot ſix inches: weight twenty-five ounces and ſix drams. The bill an inch and a half long, and black: the feathers of the back part of the head, and a little way down the neck, long, and creſted: the forehead and crown dull ferruginous; in the middle, near the baſe of the bill, a ſpot of white: round the eyes, hind head, and creſt, ſhining green, varied

varied with copper, eſpecially on the temples: chin white: beneath this two collars, the firſt of a greeniſh black, and ſprings from the creſt; the lower one white; the reſt of the neck and breaſt cinereous, undulated with brown: back grey, the upper part obſcurely lineated with a paler colour: the belly dotted with grey and white: vent black; the ſides of it white, divided tranſverſely by a black band: ſhoulders grey, and ſomewhat undulated: ſcapulars grey, and curve inwards at the ends: ſpeculum of a fine blue green, above it a white band: wings as long as the tail: legs lead-colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is found in the *eaſtern* part of *Sibiria*, from the river *Jeniſei* to the *Lena*, and beyond *Lake Baikal*; but not in the *weſt*. Found alſo in *Kamtſchatka*, but rare. Probably winters in the *Mongolian* deſerts, and *China*; is aſſuredly found in the laſt, as I have a ſpecimen from thence, which was brought alive to *England*, where it lived for ſome time among other poultry, and was pretty familiar, and when dead was preſented to my collection.

Sarcelle de Java, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 275.—*Pl. Enl.* 930.

62.
VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS differs from the laſt in having the head very little creſted on the crown, the feathers of the nape only being elongated: no falciform feathers falling over the quills: no white on the vent or ſides of it; inſtead of which they, as well as the back, are brown: and the thighs are white: in other things it much reſembles the former; and we ſuſpect that it is only the *female* or a young bird of this beautiful ſpecies. I obſerve alſo another, very ſimilar to this, among ſome *Chineſe* drawings, and therefore look upon it as a bird of *China*.

63. + COMMON WIGEON.

Anas Penelope, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 202. 27.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 124.—*Brun.* N° 72.—*Muller*, N° 121.—*Kram. El.* p. 342. 16.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 166.
Anas Kogolha, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 468. N° 15. t. 21 ?
Le Canard ſiffleur, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 391. 21. pl. 35. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 169. pl. 10, 11.—*Pl. Enl.* 825.
The Wigeon, Whewer, or Whim, *Raii Syn.* p. 146. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 375. pl. 72.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 99.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 286.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 574. K.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twenty inches: weight twenty-three ounces. Bill narrow, an inch and a half long, and of a blueiſh lead-colour: tip black: the top of the head is cream-colour, a little mottled with duſky ſpots; over the bill almoſt white: head and neck of a bright bay, and ſpotted with duſky: the lower part of it behind, and the breaſt, vinaceous *: back and ſcapulars minutely undulated with black and white lines: ſides of the body the ſame, but paler: wing coverts brown, more or leſs mixed with white †: quills duſky, ſome of them banded with white; the outer webs of the middle ones green, forming a ſpeculum or ſpot, bounded above and below with black: the belly white: vent black: legs duſky lead-colour.

FEMALE. The *female* is brown, the middle of the feathers deepeſt: the fore part of the neck and breaſt paler: ſcapulars dark brown, with paler edges: wings and belly as in the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is pretty common on moſt parts of the *old continent*, on which we are aſſured it migrates as low as *Egypt*; being

* Sometimes, though rarely, marked with round black ſpots.—*Br. Zool.*
† In ſome ſpecies wholly white.

caught

caught there, from the middle to the end of *November*, by nets in the marſhes, before the departure of the waters. It is alſo found in *Aleppo*, during the *winter*, in plenty. Obſerved likewiſe in the *Caſpian Sea* and its neighbourhood; and in moſt parts of *Europe* as far as *Sweden*. Is pretty common in *England* during the *winter* months; being caught, among other *Ducks*, in the *decoys* at that ſeaſon. It is ſaid not to breed in *France*, nor are we certain that it does in *England*.

Both ſexes are alike till the following ſpring after hatching, when the *male*, about *March*, gains his full plumage; but is obſerved to loſe it again the end of *July* *, and with it in ſome meaſure its *voice*, which is thought to be very like the ſound of a *flute*. The fleſh is much eſteemed.

64. CAPE W. DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Wigeon:* length fifteen inches. Bill two inches; colour red; round the baſe black: the head is of a pale blueiſh aſh-colour, marked with minute duſky ſpecks, as in the *Wigeon:* lower part of the neck, and breaſt, blueiſh aſh-colour, the feathers margined with the laſt: back reddiſh brown, edged with cream-colour: quills of a duſky aſh: ſpeculum on the wings pale greeniſh blue, bounded above and below with white: legs pale red: webs duſky: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*. From the drawings of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

* *Hiſt. des Oiſ.*—We remember once to have ſeen ſuch a party-coloured bird, appearing as if it were half *male* half *female*; no doubt in its change.

65. + AMERICAN WIGEON.

Le Canard Jenſen, *Pl. Enl.* 955.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 174.
American Wigeon, *Arct. Zool.* N° 502.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

A TRIFLE bigger than our *Wigeon:* length the ſame. Bill lead-colour; tip black: crown and forehead yellowiſh white: hind part of the head and neck black and white, ſpeckled: behind the eye a black mark, changing in ſome lights to green: back and ſcapulars pale ruſt-colour, waved with tranſverſe black lines: in the middle of the wing coverts a large bed of white: quills and tail deep brown: vent nearly black: legs duſky.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Carolina* to *Hudſon's Bay*; but is no where a common bird. Called at *New York*, the *Pheaſant Duck* *. In more plenty at *St. Domingo* and *Cayenne*, where it is called *Vingeon* or *Gingeon*. At *Martinico* great flocks of them often take ſhort flights from one *rice*-plantation to another, where they make much havock, particularly during the rainy ſeaſon. Are ſaid to perch on trees. Feed in company, and have a *centinel* on the watch, like ſome other birds. This ſpecies is ſeldom ſeen during the day, lying hid in places ſhaded from the *ſun*; but ſo ſoon as that luminary diſappears, come forth from their hiding-places to feed; and, during this, make a particular kind of noiſe, ſo as to guide the ſportſman in his reſearches after them; often betraying themſelves thereby, when otherwiſe, under cover of the evening, their ſilence would protect them: at other times their note is a kind of ſoft *whiſtle*, which is often imitated in order to decoy them within reach of the gun. They ſit in *January*,

* *Arct. Zool.*

and in *March* the young are ſeen running about. They lay many eggs; ſometimes theſe are hatched under *Hens*, in which caſe they are, while young, familiar, though when grown up exceedingly quarrelſome with other *Ducks:* as they have been known to breed of themſelves when kept to maturity, it is a thing much to be wiſhed for, that theſe birds might be domeſticated, as their fleſh is moſt excellent, eſpecially ſuch as are brought up tame. They appear upon the coaſts of *Hudſon's Bay* in *May*, as ſoon as the thaws come on, chiefly in pairs: lay there only from ſix to eight eggs; and feed on *flies* and *worms* in the ſwamps: depart in flocks in *autumn*. Known by the name of *Atheikimo Aſheep* *.

Anas glocitans, *Act. Stock.* vol. xl. p. 33. pl. 1.
Bimaculated Duck, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 287.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 575.

66. BIMACULATED D.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twenty inches. Bill deep lead-colour; nail black: irides brown: crown brown, changeable with green, ending in a ſtreak of brown at the hind part of the head, with a ſmall creſt: between the bill and eye, and behind each ear, ferruginous ſpots, the firſt round, the laſt oblong and large: throat of a fine deep purple: the reſt of the head bright green, continued in ſtreaks down the neck: breaſt a light ferruginous brown, ſpotted with black: hind part of the neck and back dark brown, waved with black: wing coverts aſh-coloured; lower coverts ſtreaked with ruſt-colour: ſcapulars cinereous: quills the ſame, inclined to brown: ſecondaries fine green, ending in a ſhade of

* Mr. *Hutchins*.

black, edged with white: tail coverts deep changeable green: twelve feathers in the tail; the two middlemoſt black, the others brown, edged with white: belly duſky, finely granulated: legs ſmall, yellow: webs duſky.

PLACE. Taken in a decoy in *England*. Has been alſo met with along the *Lena*, and about the lake *Baikal*. Has a ſingular note, ſomewhat like clucking *.

67. SOFT-BILLED D. Blue Grey Duck, with a ſoft bill, *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 72. 97.—*Forſt. Voy* i. p. 157.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Wigeon:* length eighteen inches. Bill an inch and a quarter long, of a pale aſh-colour; the end of it ſoft, membranaceous, and black: the top of the head greeniſh aſh-colour: body in general pale blueiſh lead-colour: acroſs the wing a ſpot of white: on the breaſt a mixture of ferruginous: legs duſky lead-colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This inhabits *New Zealand*; was met with in *Duſky Bay*, in *April*. It is ſingular on account of the end of the bill being ſo flexible and ſoft. It may be ſuppoſed to live by ſuction, ſearching out the *worms*, &c. in the *mud*, when the tide retires from the *beaches*. Is ſaid to *whiſtle* like the *Whiſtling Duck*. Is called in *New Zealand, He-weego*.

* *Arct. Zool.* p. 575.

Anas

68. + POCHARD.

Anas ferina, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 203. 31.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 127.—*Brun.* N° 80.—*Muller*, N° 124.

Anas erythrocephala, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 465. N° 14. pl. 20. (Gmelin.)

Le Millouin, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 384. 19. pl. 35. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 216.—*Pl. Enl.* 803.

Pochard, Poker, or great red-headed Wigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 143. A. 10.—*Will. Orn.* p. 367. pl. 72.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 284.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 491. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Wigeon:* length nineteen inches: weight one pound twelve ounces. The bill broader than in the *Wigeon*, of a deep blue, with a black tip: irides orange: the head and neck deep cheſnut: the lower part of the neck and breaſt, and upper part of the back, duſky black: ſcapulars, and wing coverts neareſt the body, of a blueiſh white, minutely barred with duſky black; the exterior wing coverts and quills duſky brown: belly duſky white, marked with numerous duſky lines on the ſides: tail duſky grey: legs lead-colour.

FEMALE.

The *female* has the head of a pale reddiſh brown: breaſt the ſame, but deeper: wing coverts and belly cinereous: the back the ſame as in the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies, like the *Pintail*, and ſome others, is common both to the *old* and *new* continent. With us frequent the *fens* in the *winter* ſeaſon, and are brought up to the *London* markets ſometimes in conſiderable numbers, where they are known by the name of *Dun Birds* *; and are eſteemed excellent eating. In winter paſs pretty far to the *ſouth*, being found in *Egypt* †, about

* The *female* of the *Wigeon* is alſo ſo called.

† *Fauna Arab.*

Cairo. Come into *France* the end of *October* in ſmall flocks from twenty to forty. Not known for certain whether they breed in *England*; but one has been ſhot in *July* in *France*. Feeds on ſmall *fiſh* and ſhells. Has a hiſſing voice. The flight rapid and ſtrong: the flocks form no particular ſhape in flying, but are indiſcriminate. Found in *Carolina* in *winter* *.

68. VAR. A.

Le Millouin noir, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 389. A.

DESCRIPTION. THIS differs from the laſt in a few particulars. The bill is black, with a blue baſe: irides yellow: head and neck cheſnut; the lower part aſh-coloured on the ſides, and blackiſh before: the back, rump, and tail of this laſt colour: breaſt and belly brown, mixed with duſky and aſh-colour: wings mixed black and white: legs olive: webs and claws black.

MEXICAN P.

Le Millouin de Mexique, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 390. 20.
Quapachnauhtli, *Raii Syn.* p. 177.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill in this is duſky aſh-colour: eyes black: head, neck, breaſt, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, fulvous: back, ſcapulars, wing coverts, and rump, tranſverſely barred fulvous and brown: quills not much unlike the laſt: tail black and white: legs as the bill: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico*.

* *Cateſby*.

Anas viduata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 205. 38.
Le Canard à face blanche, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 255.
——— du Maragnon, *Pl. Enl.* 808.
Spaniſh Duck, *Gen. Birds*, p. 65. pl. 13.

69. SPANISH D.

SIZE a trifle leſs than the *red-billed whiſtling Duck*. Bill and eyes black: forehead, cheeks, chin, and back part of the head, pure white: crown black: round the neck a black collar: back and breaſt bright ferruginous, croſſed with narrow duſky lines: wings pale brown, no ſpeculum on them: belly whitiſh brown, ſpotted with black: tail cuneiform, black: legs blueiſh. DESCRIPTION.

This is a beautiful ſpecies; has a whiſtling note; and is called by the *Spaniards*, *Vindila*. Found in *Spain* and *Barbary* *; and is ſaid to frequent the lakes of *Carthagena* †. PLACE.

Le Canard Dominiquain du Cap de Bonne Eſperance, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 22.

70. DOMINICAN D.

SIZE of the *Wild Duck*. Bill black: the face and throat are white: through the eye, from the bill, is a ſtreak of black, ending in an angle behind: hind part of the head, neck, and breaſt, black: back, and leſſer wing coverts, deep cinereous grey, croſſed with two bands of very pale grey: belly and vent pale grey: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*. PLACE.

* *Gen. of Birds.*

† *Linnæus.*—Whether of *Old* or *New Spain* he does not ſay; though it ſhould ſeem the latter, from his uſing the authority of *Jacqin* for his deſcription.

Anas

71. FERRUGINOUS D.

Anas rutila, *Faun. Suec.* N° 134.
Ferruginous Duck, *Br. Zool.* N° 285. pl. 99.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 576. N.

DESCRIPTION. WEIGHT twenty ounces. The bill long, and flatted, rounded a little at the baſe, ſerrated along the edges of each mandible, and furniſhed with a nail at the end of the upper; colour a pale blue: head, neck, and whole upper part of the head, an agreeable reddiſh brown: throat, breaſt, and belly, the ſame colour, but paler: the legs of a pale blue: webs black.

PLACE. One of this ſpecies was killed in *Lincolnſhire*. Found in the *Swediſh* rivers, but rarely. Mr. *Pennant* has alſo received it from *Denmark*.

72. PINTAIL D.

Anas acuta, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 202. 28.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 126.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 73.—*Brun.* in Append.—*Muller*, N° 122.—*Kram. El.* p. 340. 9.—*Friſch.* pl. 160.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 166.
Le Canard à longue queue, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 369. 16. pl. 34. fig. 1. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 199. pl. 13.—*Pl. Enl.* 954.
Sea Pheaſant, or Cracker, *Raii Syn.* p. 147. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 376. pl. 73.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 94. 95.
Pintail, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 282.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 500.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LESS than the *Wild Duck:* length twenty-eight inches: weight twenty-four ounces. Bill long and black, on the ſides blueiſh: the head, and for an inch of the neck before, ruſty purpliſh brown: nape duſky: fore part and ſides of the neck white, a little mottled with duſky, the white riſing upwards

wards on each ſide, at the back part, in a narrow ſtreak toward the hind head: the hind part of the neck and back greyiſh white, finely barred with black: ſides of the body the ſame, but paler: ſcapulars black, long, pointed, and margined with very pale cream-colour: wings pale duſky brown; acroſs them, firſt a pale rufous bar, then a broad deep copper-coloured one, edged with black; and below this a narrow one of white: the two middle tail feathers are black, and more than three inches longer than the reſt; the others duſky, edged with white: the under parts of the body are white: vent black; the ſides of it white: legs lead-coloured.

The *female* is ſmaller. The head and neck duſky, minutely ſtreaked with brown: back brown, the feathers margined with pale reddiſh white; the ſcapulars with pale rufous: wing coverts as the back, but margined deeper with white: acroſs the wing a cream-coloured bar, bounded above and below with white: tail as in the *male*, but the two middle feathers not elongated. FEMALE.

The *young males* remain of a greyiſh brown, not greatly unlike the plumage of the *females*, till *February*, when they firſt gain the proper dreſs of their ſex.

The *male* is furniſhed with a ſmall *labyrinth*.

This is a pretty common ſpecies, but not in ſuch plenty in *England* as in many parts of the continent, in the northern parts of which it breeds. Common in the *Ruſſian* dominions *, as far as *Kamtſchatka*. In *Sweden* and *Denmark* in the ſpring; and breeds PLACE AND MANNERS.

* In troops of hundreds on the borders of the *Don*.—*Decouv. Ruſſ.* i. p. 162.

about

about the *White Sea* *. Frequents this kingdom †, and the countries which lie to the *ſouth* of it, in the *winter* ſeaſon, at which time it is common in *France*, *Auſtria* ‡, and *Italy* §. Is in plenty about the lake *Baikal* ‖, in *Aſia*; and is often ſeen in flocks on the ſea-coaſts of *China*, where it is caught by the *Chineſe* in ſnares. In *America* not uncommon, being ſeen in plenty at *New York*, where it is called *Blue-bill* **; from thence as far *north* at leaſt as *Hudſon's Bay*, at which place it is ſuppoſed to breed; and from whence I have received a ſpecimen. The fleſh is very fine flavoured, and tender.

73. + LONG-TAILED D. MALE.

Anas glacialis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 203. 30.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 125.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 74.—*Brun. Orn.* N° 75. 76.—*Muller*, N° 123.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. p. 418.

Le Canard à longue queue de Terre Neuve, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 382. 18.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 202.

Canard de Miclon, *Pl. Enl.* 1008.

Swallow-tailed Sheldrake, *Raii Syn.* p. 145. A. 14.—*Will. Orn.* p. 364. § 6.

Long-tailed Duck, *Edw.* pl. 280.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 283.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 501.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Wigeon:* length twenty-two inches: breadth twenty-nine, the long tail-feathers included: weight twenty-four ounces and a half, troy. The bill is an inch and a half long, and black;

* *Arct. Zool.*

† Viſits the *Orknies* in great flocks, in the winter. *Id.*—In great quantities in *Connaught*, in *Ireland*, in the month of *February* only. *Br. Zool.*

‡ *Kramer.* § About *Rome*, where it is called *Coda lancea.*—*Willughby.*

‖ *Georgi.* ** *Kalm Trav.* i. p. 137.

black; down the middle, and acroſs the tip, orange: irides red: the fore part and ſides of the head are of a reddiſh grey: on each ſide of the neck, juſt below the head, is an oval ſpot of black: the hind part of the head, the throat, and remaining part of the neck and breaſt, white: back and rump black: ſides of the upper tail coverts white, the middle black: lower part of the breaſt, and upper part of the belly, duſky, paſſing upwards, on each ſide of the breaſt, to the back: the lower belly and vent white: the ſcapulars are alſo white, and are long, and pointed at the ends: the wings chiefly black, with a mixture of cheſnut: the four middle tail feathers are black, the others white; the two middle ones are narrow, and exceed the others by three inches and a half: legs of a dull red: claws black.

This ſpecies varies; in ſome birds the plumage is more or leſs of a brown or chocolate colour, where in others it is black; and the ſpot on each ſide of the neck occupies half of it: the two middle tail feathers are frequently as long as the reſt of the bird: the legs alſo have all the different ſhades of red in different birds. The bill however is one conſtant mark, though it is broadeſt in the younger birds *.

Anas hyemalis, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 202. 29.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 45.
Le Canard à longue queue d'Iſlande, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 379. 17.
Sharp-tailed Duck, called *Havelda*, *Will. Orn.* p. 364. § 5.
Long-tailed Duck, *Edw.* pl. 156.

73. LONG-TAILED D. FEMALE.

BILL as the laſt deſcribed: ſides of the head white; hind head cinereous; the reſt of the head, the neck, breaſt, and

DESCRIPTION.

* *Pall. Spic.* v. p. 28. Note (a).

back, duſky black: the lower part of the breaſt and ſcapulars cheſnut: belly white: upper tail coverts and wings much as in the *male:* legs duſky reddiſh brown.

Some birds of this ſex have the brown feathers edged with ferruginous, others not. I have likewiſe obſerved in ſome a white ſpot on each ſide of the lower part of the neck. The middle tail feathers are much ſhorter in ſome birds than others; and, in reſpect to the *female*, it has not been our fortune to meet with any which poſſeſſed them; perhaps they do not appear, except in old birds, or they moult them before the other feathers.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies inhabits the northern regions, and comes now and then, in rigorous winters, into *England*; but never in numbers. Met with in the *Orknies*, in conſiderable flocks, from *October* to *April* *. On the continent, frequents *Sweden*, *Lapland*, and *Ruſſia*; often in the neighbourhood of *St. Peterſburg*. Met with alſo in *Kamtſchatka*. Found at *Hudſon's Bay*, and from thence as far as *New York*. Remains at *Hudſon's Bay*, *Greenland*, and among the *iſlands*, the whole year. Said to make the neſt among the *graſs* near the *ſea*, like the *Eider Duck*; and to lay five † blueiſh white eggs, about the middle of *June*, the ſize of thoſe of a *Pullet*. When the young are hatched, the mother carries them to the water in her bill. Swims and dives well. Flies ſwift, and is a crafty bird. Lines the neſt with the feathers of the breaſt, like the *Eider Duck*. The *down* is alſo equally valuable, were it to be had in the ſame quantity. It has

* *Arct. Zool.*

† Seldom fewer than ten, and often as far as fourteen or fifteen.—*Mr. Hutchins.*

a loud

a loud and ſingular cry, not unlike the word *a-a-glik*, ſuppoſed to ariſe from the ſtructure of the *larynx* *. It feeds on ſmall *ſhell-fiſh*, obtained by diving, and which are ſuppoſed to make a great part of their food †. Called at *Hudſon's Bay*, *Hahaway*, and appear numerous, flying in large flocks; their flight is ſhort, and near the ſurface of the water.

La Sarcelle de Ferroe, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 460. 40. pl. 40. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 278.—*Pl. Enl.* 999. 73. Var. A.

LENGTH one foot four inches and a quarter. Bill duſky; at the baſe of the upper mandible is a ſpot of pale grey, from thence paſſes a black ſtreak down the middle of the crown to the hind head: ſides of the head pale grey, inclining to yellow; and juſt round the eyes white: hind part of the head and neck duſky and white mixed; ſides of the laſt dark brown: throat and fore part of the neck white, minutely ſpotted with brown: back, wings, rump, and upper tail coverts, brown; the laſt white on the ſides: ſcapulars long, brown, with rufous margins: breaſt and belly white: the tail pointed; the four middle feathers grey brown; the five on each ſide pale grey, with whitiſh edges: legs browniſh lead-colour. Description.

Inhabits the *Ferroe Iſles*, where it is called *O'Edel*. Suppoſed to be a variety of the *long-tailed Duck* ‡. Place.

* This is ſaid to have three openings covered with a thin membrane.—*Deſcrip. Kamtſch.* p. 498.

† One ſpecies is the *Mytilus Diſcors*.—*Lin.*

‡ *Brunnich.*—*Act. Zool.*

74. WESTERN D.

Anas Stelleri, *Pallas Spic.* vi. p. 35. t. 5.
Weſtern Duck, *Arct. Zool.* N° 497. pl. 23.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Wigeon:* length ſeventeen inches. Bill made not unlike that of the *Wigeon*; colour black: irides hoary brown: the top and ſides of the head and neck, and hind part of the laſt for half way, white: acroſs the forehead from eye to eye a *pea-green* band; at the nape of the neck a tranſverſe one of the ſame colour, but much deeper, at the lower corner of which, on each ſide, is a round black ſpot the ſize of a *pea*; at the lower angle of the eye behind, another of the ſame colour, but irregular in ſhape: the chin, throat, and fore part of the neck, black, communicating with a collar of the ſame which ſurrounds the neck about the middle; from the hinder part of this the black paſſes down over the back, quite to the tail: the breaſt and ſides are pale ferruginous, deepening into cheſnut at the middle, growing ſtill deeper as it paſſes on towards the vent, where the colour is black: the wing coverts are white; the prime quills duſky black; the ſecondaries are ſix inches long, and curve downwards, partly white, partly black, the colours divided obliquely on each feather: the ſcapulars are alſo long, and curve elegantly downwards over the greater coverts, as in the *Garganey*; each of theſe has the web next the body ſcarcely broader than the ſhaft itſelf, and both of them white; the other web very broad, and black: tail pointed, brown: legs black.

The above is deſcribed from the ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum*. In that mentioned by *Pallas*, the head is ſaid to be ſomewhat

what creſted: the green ſpot before the eye does not unite acroſs the head, and is broader than in the above bird: the black ſpot at the angles of the green band of the nape not mentioned: in other reſpects one deſcription may ſuffice.

This is a rare and moſt elegant ſpecies. Found about the ſea-coaſts of *Kamtſchatka*, and breeds among the inacceſſible rocks there. Flies in flocks. Frequents alſo the *weſtern* ſide of *America*. PLACE.

75. + BUFFEL-HEADED D. MALE.

Anas albeola, *Lin. Syſt.* 199, 18.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. p. 416.
—— bucephala, *Id.* 200. 21.
La Sarcelle de la Louiſiane, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 461. pl. 41. fig. 1.
———— blanche & noir, ou la Religieuſe, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 284.—*Pl. Enl.* 948.
Le Canard d'Hyver, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 349. 10.
Le petit Canard à groſſe tête, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 249.
Little black and white Duck, *Edw.* pl. 100.
Spirit Duck, *Arct. Zool.* N° 487.
Buffel-headed Duck, *Arct. Zool.* N° 489.—*Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 95.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

SIZE rather larger than a *Teal*: length ſixteen inches. Bill near an inch and a half long, and black: the head and neck green gold, with a gloſs of violet in ſome lights: from behind each eye the feathers are white, paſſing in a broad patch to the back of the head: the lower part of the neck all round, the breaſt, and under parts, are white: the outer ſcapulars are white, forming a longitudinal band on each ſide of the back, which, with the reſt of the ſcapulars, is black: the leſſer wing coverts are duſky, edged with white; the middle ones white; the greater, down the middle of the wing, white; but thoſe on each ſide black: quills duſky DESCRIPTION.

black, ſome of the inner ones marked with white on the inner webs: tail cinereous, the three outer feathers edged outwardly with white, the ſhape of it cuniform: legs orange: claws black.

FEMALE.

Anas ruſtica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 201. 24.
La Sarcelle de la Caroline, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 464. 39.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 286.
Little brown Duck, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 98.

DESCRIPTION.

SMALLER than the laſt: length fourteen inches: weight one pound. Bill black: irides hazel: the head and upper parts deep brown: behind the eye an oval white ſpot: throat and under parts pale grey: greater quills deep brown; the leſſer ones the ſame, but outwardly edged with white, forming a patch on the wing: tail brown: legs black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Theſe inhabit *America*, and are found at *New York* in the winter, migrating alſo as far as *Carolina*; return *ſouth* in ſummer to breed. Come into *Hudſon's Bay*, about *Severn River*, in *June*, and make the neſt in trees, in the woods, near ponds. Dive often, and riſe again at a great diſtance; hence called by ſome the *Spirit Duck* *.

The *Buffel-headed* and *Spirit Duck* of authors can be no other than one and the ſame ſpecies, as they differ only in the fulneſs of plumage about the head; every other character agrees minutely. That of *Cateſby* was drawn from nature, and is ſuch as I have ſeen various ſpecimens of in cabinets, as well as in my own poſſeſſion, except that in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, in which the head is ſmooth, and ſimilar to that from which *Edwards* made his figure. As theſe birds are not ſcarce, I have compared them again and

* This is ſaid of the *male*.—*Edwards*.

again, and cannot at preſent form any other concluſion. We ſhall however be happy to retract this or any other ſentiment taken up againſt the general opinion, whenever ſufficient proofs ſhall be adduced to clear up the point.

76. + GOLDEN-EYE D.

Anas clangula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 201. 23.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 122.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 71.—*Brun.* N° 70. 71.—*Muller.* N° 119.—*Kram. El.* p. 341. 13.—*Friſch*, pl. 183. 184.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 166.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 43.

Le Garrot, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 416. 27. pl. 37. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 222.—*Pl. Enl.* 802.

Smaller reddiſh-headed Duck, *Will. Orn.* p. 369.—*Raii Syn.* p. 143. 11. (female.)

Golden-eye, *Raii Syn.* p. 142. A. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 368. pl. 73.—*Albin*, i. pl. 96.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 276.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 486.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nineteen inches: weight one pound and three quarters. Bill not quite two inches long, and black: irides gold-colour: the head and half the neck are black, with a gloſs of green and violet: at the angle of the mouth, between the bill and eye, a large white ſpot: the lower part of the neck, the breaſt, and under parts, are white; ſome of the feathers on the ſides tipped with black: the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, black: ſcapulars black and white: the wing coverts are black, marked with two patches of white, the firſt on the leſſer, the ſecond on the greater ones: the quills are black, except ſeven of the middle ones, which are white: the legs orange. This bird is furniſhed with a *labyrinth* *.

* The *wind-pipe* hath a *labyrinth* at the divarication: and beſides, above ſwells out into a belly, or puff-like cavity.—*Willughby*. See an engraving of the *wind-pipe* in the plate.

The

FEMALE. The *female* weighs one pound, or more: has the head of a deep reddiſh brown: neck grey: breaſt and belly white: wing coverts and ſcapulars duſky and aſh-colour: middle quill feathers white; the reſt, and tail, black: legs duſky.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is not unfrequent on our ſea-coaſts in *winter*, and appears in ſmall flocks; but paſſes to the north in *ſpring* in order to breed. It inhabits *Sweden* and *Norway* during the ſummer. Is an excellent diver, and feeds on ſmall *ſhells*. Moſtly ſeen in the water, as it is very aukward in walking. Has been attempted to be domeſticated; but ſeems out of its element on *land:* with difficulty can be brought to eat any thing but bread; and the feet ſoon grow injured, inſomuch as at laſt to hinder it walking at any rate. The fleſh is much eſteemed, and the birds are often ſeen in the markets at the proper ſeaſon. Found in *America*, in winter, as low as *New York*; in ſummer at *Hudſon's Bay*, where it frequents the freſh-water lakes, and makes a round neſt of *graſs* *, lined with feathers from its breaſt; lays from ſeven to ten white eggs. Is called there *Miſte pe ſqua pe wew* †. Is alſo an inhabitant of *Greenland*; but is not there a common bird.

* In hollow trees.—*Faun. Suec.*

† Mr. *Hutchins.*

77. MORILLON D.

Anas Glaucion, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 201. 26.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 123.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 72.—*Muller*, N° 120.
Le Morillon, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 406. 25. pl. 26. 1. 2.
Grey-headed Duck, *Br. Zool.* ed. 2. vol. ii. p. 470.
Glaucium, or Morillon of *Belon*, *Raii Syn.* p. 144.—*Will. Orn.* p. 368.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 277.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 573. F.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

BRISSON deſcribes this as being rather leſs than the *Golden-eye:* length near fifteen inches. Bill lead-colour: irides of a golden yellow: the head is ſomewhat creſted: that, and moſt part of the neck, black, gloſſed with violet; the lower part of the neck, rufous brown: the back, ſcapulars, and rump, gloſſy blackiſh brown, with a ſlight tinge of violet: breaſt feathers brown, deeply edged with white: belly white; near the vent mixed with brown: wing coverts blackiſh brown; moſt of the inner ones have a caſt of green: the ten firſt quills are blackiſh brown; of theſe from the fourth to the tenth are marked with grey, more or leſs, in the middle, on the outer web, near the ſhaft; the eleventh and twelfth pale grey, with brown tips; the eight following white, tinged as the laſt; the inner of theſe brown on the inner web; the ſix next the body dark brown, and the outer one of theſe has a white ſpot on the outer web: tail violet brown: legs lead-colour: claws black.

FEMALE.

The *female* has the head and neck brown, mixed before with duſky: back and ſcapulars bright brown, dotted with minute grey points: lower part of the back and rump dark greeniſh brown: ſides grey brown: under tail coverts white, with black bands: in other things like the *male*, except that the laſt has a

labyrinth at the entrance of the lungs, which the other ſex has not.

In the *Britiſh Zoology* the deſcription ſomewhat differs. The bill is yellowiſh brown: head duſky ruſt-colour: round the upper part of the neck a white collar; beneath, a broader one of grey: back and coverts duſky, with a few white lines; greater coverts duſky, with a few white ſpots; primaries black; ſecondaries, breaſt, and belly, white: ſides above the thighs black: tail duſky: legs yellow.

None of the birds we have hitherto treated of has cauſed more uncertainty in our minds about the identity of the ſpecies than this; but we fear that thoſe deſcribed by *Briſſon* have not come under our inſpection, at leaſt his *male*. Some years back I had a pair ſent to me for *Morillons*, which differed from each other merely in having the head and neck of the reputed *male* greatly darker than thoſe of the *female*; but both were ſo like the *hens* of the *Golden-eye*, that I was ſtruck with the circumſtance: they were dried ſpecimens, ſo that the internal conformation of the *wind-pipe*, &c. could not be detected. *Willughby* ſeems at a great loſs how to account for ſeveral birds deſcribed by him*, which were greatly ſimilar in plumage, as he found the *labyrinth* (an endowment of *male* birds only) in ſome thought by him to be females; but this may be reconciled by allowing for the different ſtate of plumage in birds in different periods of life; and that, although the feathers were not the ſame in the young birds as in the adult, yet the *labyrinth* was to be ſeen in every ſtage; hence this circumſtance, having

* See *Orn.* p. 367, 368, 369. ſect. xii. xiii. xiv.

nothing

nothing to do with the *age*, can only aſcertain the *ſex*. We have ſeen the *Golden-eye* complete in every thing but the white ſpot at the corners of the mouth; and in the *Britiſh Muſeum* may be ſeen one with the *white ſpot* as *large* as uſual, but advanced only ſo far towards perfection as to be greatly obſcured by duſky ſpots; ſerving to ſhew the progreſs of nature towards the perfection of the diſtinctive marks of the adult bird.

La Sarcelle du Mexique, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 458.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 285. 78.
Toltecolocti, ſeu Metzcanahachtli, *Raii Syn.* p. 175. MEXICAN D.
Sarcelle, *Deſcr. Surin.* ii. p. 158.

SIZE of our *Teal*. The upper mandible blue; the under black: irides black*: the head is fulvous, mixed with blackiſh and gloſſy greeniſh blue: between the bill and eye a large ſpot of white: neck and body white, ſpeckled with black dots, in greateſt number on the breaſt: ſcapulars, and upper tail coverts, the ſame; under tail coverts blue: wing coverts blue, acroſs them a band of white; the greater ones, fartheſt from the body, blackiſh: quills black, ſome of the middle ones green outwardly, and tipped with fulvous, forming a band of the laſt acroſs the wing at that part; but thoſe neareſt the body are white, dotted with black: tail duſky black, margined with white: legs of a pale red. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs in having the head, hind part of the neck, back and ſcapulars, wing coverts, and rump, black, ſome of the feathers edged with fulvous, and others with white: throat, FEMALE.

* *Fermin* ſays, the irides and eye-lids are yellow.

fore part of the neck, breaſt, and under parts, black and white mixed: prime quills black, edged outwardly with white; the next green on the outer webs, and black within; and thoſe neareſt the body black, outwardly banded with white: tail like that of the *male:* legs aſh-colour.

PLACE. This inhabits the lakes of *Mexico*, where it is ſaid to be a very foul feeder, continually dabbling in the mud with its bill for *worms*, *dead fiſh*, &c.; alſo fond of *frogs*, and in ſhort all manner of *filth*; notwithſtanding which, the fleſh is accounted excellent. Found alſo at *Surinam*. Said to lay three large eggs.

79. + TUFTED D.

Anas fuligula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 207. 45.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 132.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 78.—*Brun.* N° 90.—*Muller*, N° 129.—*Kram. El.* p. 341. 12.—*Friſch.* pl. 171.—*Georgi Reiſe*, 167.

Le petit Morillon, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 411. 26. pl. 37. 1.

Le Morillon, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 227. 231. pl. 15.—*Pl. Enl.* 1001.

Tufted Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 142. A. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 365. pl. 73.—*Albin*, i. pl. 95.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 274.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 573. G.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſixteen inches: weight two pounds. Bill broad, of a blue grey; tip black: irides golden: head feathers long, forming a pendent creſt: head, neck, and breaſt, black; the firſt gloſſed with green: ſcapulars deep blackiſh brown, ſprinkled with minute dots of a cream-colour, but not viſible at a diſtance: wings duſky brown; acroſs them a narrow bar of white: the belly and vent white; the laſt mixed with duſky: legs duſky blue: webs black.

FEMALE. The *female* is like the *male*; but the *creſt* is wanting, and the black colour verges to brown.

PLACE. This ſpecies is found in *Europe* as far as *Norway*. In the winter months is not unfrequent in *England*; being met with in the markets

markets in that ſeaſon, and is much eſteemed *. It is common alſo throughout the *Ruſſian* empire, going northward to breed. Is frequent in *Kamtſchatka* †.

Anas nyroca, *N. C. Petr.* xiv. p. 403. *(Gueldenſtaedt.)*

79. VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſixteen inches and eight lines. Bill two inches, black; toothed on the ſides: irides whitiſh: head compreſſed on the ſides, and of a deep gloſſy cheſnut: neck, breaſt, and ſides, the ſame: lower part of the neck behind, back, and rump, olive black: belly and vent white; ſides of the laſt brown: wings ſhorter than the tail; ſome of the quills edged, and others tipped with olive black; from the ſeventh to the twentieth white, except at the ends, which are black, forming, when cloſed, a large patch or ſpeculum: tail pointed, of a black brown: legs deep lead-colour: claws black.

FEMALE.

The *female* is ſmaller; of a dirty ruſt-colour where the male is cheſnut: belly whitiſh, clouded: region of the vent paler brown; and the back inclined to rufous: the reſt as in the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This inhabits *Ruſſia*; and is frequent about the river *Don*. The *male* and *female* always found together. Lays from ſix to eight whitiſh eggs, in ſome hollow on a riſing ground, in the month of *May*. The *female*, while ſitting, drives off the *male*, leſt he ſhould break the eggs, as he is known to do. This ſpecies lives chiefly on *vegetables* and *ſeeds*, rarely on *fiſh*. The fleſh is well-taſted, and tender.

* The *French* allow this to be eaten on *Maigre Days*, and in *Lent*; as they alſo do the *Scoter*: but though the fleſh of this laſt is now and then *tolerable*, that of the *tufted Duck* is ſeldom otherwiſe than *excellent*.

† *Arct. Zool.*

M. *Gueldenſtaedt*, the author of the above, thinks this to be a diſtinct ſpecies from the *Tufted Duck*, in which I cannot poſitively contradict him. It muſt however be conſidered, that the *tufted* ſpecies varies exceedingly, and is not complete in plumage till the ſecond year.

YOUNG. In the young bird * the head, neck, and breaſt, are cheſnut brown, and very ſlightly creſted: the feathers at the baſe of the bill of a pale yellow: back, wings, and tail black: breaſt and belly white; and a line of the ſame acroſs the wings.

VARIETIES. *Scopoli* has alſo noticed three varieties, which differ in ſize as well as plumage. The firſt is ſmaller than the *Mallard*, with a black head, tinged with violet; creſt as long as the finger: the body brown: rump ſooty and white mixed.

The ſecond variety is the ſize of a *Mallard*. The bill yellowiſh: the head, and beginning of the neck, rufous; creſt ſhort: the reſt of the neck, the breaſt, belly, and rump, black: back brown: wings cinereous brown, margined with white: quills white: at the baſe of each wing a white conic band: thighs brown.

The third is the ſize of the firſt. The head and creſt rufous: temples gloſſy green: breaſt whitiſh, ſpotted with black: belly pure white: beneath the tail black: baſe of the wings brown, beneath this a rufous band, then a ſhining green one, and laſtly one of black: quills brown.

From the above obſervations of authors, added to that of our own, in reſpect to the young bird, a ſpecimen of which is now before me, there is much reaſon to ſuſpect that the whole

* Anas latiroſtra, *Brun.* p. 21. N° 90.

here included under the article of *Tufted Duck*, are either varieties, or differences in ſex, if not in their progreſſive ſtages towards perfection.

80. NEW-ZEALAND D.

SIZE of a *Teal:* length fifteen inches. Bill two inches long, and ſomewhat ſtout; colour a pale blueiſh white; the nail at the tip black: irides the colour of *gold:* the head and neck are black, the hind part gloſſed with purple, changing in ſome lights to blue: upper part of the body and wings black, gloſſed with green: under parts of the body pale aſh-colour: the quills are deep aſh-colour; on the ſecondaries a bar of white: tail ſhort, of a dirty green: legs pale aſh-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabit *Duſky Bay*, in *New Zealand* *, where it is called *He patek*. From the drawings of Sir *Joſeph Banks*. Captain *Cook* † alſo mentions one, in his Voyage, bigger than a *Teal*, all black, except the *Drake*, which has ſome white in the wings; and obſerves, that it is met with no where, except at the head of the *Bay*. The above ſeems to bear great affinity to the *Tufted Duck*.

PLACE.

81. CRESTED D.

SIZE of a *Mallard:* length twenty-eight inches. Bill two inches long, black, and turns up at the end; edges of the under mandible yellowiſh: irides red: top of the head duſky, lengthening into a creſt at the hind head: forehead, ſides under the eyes, and neck, pale aſh-colour: chin, and fore part of the

DESCRIPTION.

* *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 168. † *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 72.

neck,

neck, pale cream-colour, tranſverſely ſpotted round the lower part of the neck with duſky and ferruginous: back and wing coverts deep duſky aſh-colour: lower part of the back and rump pale rufous aſh-colour: ſpeculum of the wings fine blue, bounded below with white *: quills and tail black; the laſt pointed in ſhape, and longer than the wings.

PLACE. Inhabits *Staaten Land*. From the drawings of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

82. RED-CRESTED D.

Anas rufina, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 713. N° 28.
Le Canard ſiffleur huppé, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 398. 22.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. 182.—*Pl. Enl.* 928.
Anas capite ruffo major, *Raii Syn.* p. 140. 2.
The great Red-headed Duck, *Will. Orn.* p. 364.
Barbary Shoveler, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 254?
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. WEIGHT three pounds or more: length two feet. Bill the colour of cinnabar: irides brown: upper part of the head and neck deep teſtaceous red: crown pale rufous; the feathers of it thick ſet, ſtanding up, and forming a pretty large globular creſt: body in general black, but the under parts inclined to duſky: beginning of the back, between the wings, grey brown: baſtard wing paler; at the baſe of it a tranſverſe lunated white mark: wings blackiſh brown: ſpeculum white, ſurrounded with black; under parts of them, and margins, white: tail ſhort, brown; the margins of the feathers whitiſh: legs brown, reddiſh on the fore part.

* In the draught there was ſome appearance of a protuberance on the joint of the wing; but as nothing was mentioned in the manuſcript about it, the circumſtance muſt remain uncertain.

The

The *female* is brown: of a paler colour: has a reddiſh bill: and is deſtitute of a creſt. FEMALE.

This inhabits the *Caſpian Sea*, and vaſt lakes of the deſert of *Tartary*, where it leads a ſolitary life. Sometimes ſeen in the great lakes lying on the eaſt ſide of the *Uralian Chain*, but not in the reſt of *Sibiria*. Found to the *ſouth* as far as *Italy*, as *Willughby* met with it at *Rome*; and, if the ſame with *Shaw's Red-necked Shoveler*, alſo in *Barbary*. PLACE.

83. ICELAND D.

Hrafn-ond, *Muller*, p. 16. N° 131.—*Iſl. Reiſe*, ſect. 688.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 574. H.

GENERAL colour black. Head creſted: fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, white: legs ſaffron-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Iceland*. Called by the Inhabitants *Hrafn-ond*. PLACE.

84. DUSKY D.

Duſky Duck, *Arct. Zool.* N° 496.

LENGTH two feet. Bill long, narrow, and duſky, tinged with blue: crown duſky: neck pale brown, ſtreaked downwards with duſky lines: back and wing coverts deep brown: breaſt and belly the ſame, edged with dirty yellow: primaries duſky: ſpeculum of a fine blue, bounded with a black bar: tail cuneiform, duſky, edged with white: legs duſky, or yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the province of *New York*. PLACE.

85.
← SUMMER D.

Anas ſponſa, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 207. 43.
Le Canard d'Eté, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 351. 11. pl. 32. fig. 2.
Le beau Canard huppé, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 245.—*Pl. Enl.* 980. 981.
Yztaćtzon Yayauhqui *, *Raii Syn.* p. 176.—*Will. Orn.* p. 387.
American Wood Duck, *Brown Jam.* p. 481.
Summer Duck, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 97.—*Edw.* pl. 101.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 493.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Wigeon*: length nineteen inches. Bill red, neareſt the baſe of the upper mandible yellow; tip and ridge black: irides hazel: eyelids crimſon: the hind head much creſted; the feathers very long, and hang down the neck: the head and creſt are gloſſy green, appearing purple in ſome lights: from the noſtrils a white line paſſes on each ſide over the eye to the hind head; and from the back part of the eye a ſecond, tending to the ſame part: hind head, beneath the creſt, black: the chin and throat are white, which forms a ſlender curve upwards round the jaw, ending in a point at the back of the eye; below this is a ſecond curve, tending towards the nape: the neck, below the creſt, and breaſt, are of a ruddy vinaceous colour, inclining to brown behind; the breaſt marked with triangular ſpots of white; from thence, as far as the vent, white: the feathers which fall over the wings barred black and white: back gloſſy brown: ſcapulars gloſſed with blue green; ſecondaries with blue: ſides of the body finely barred with duſky and cream-colour: the feathers over the thighs croſſed with black and white at the ends: ſides of the vent purpliſh cheſnut: legs orange.

* The bird with a various-coloured head.

The

The *female* is ſmaller. The feathers round the baſe of the bill white: round the eye the ſame, paſſing backwards in a ſtreak behind, where it finiſhes in a point: chin and throat white: fore part of the neck and breaſt brown, marked with triangular ſpots of white, as in the *male*, but much leſs diſtinct: the back and tail brown: wings the ſame, mixed with blue green on the coverts and ſecond quills: acroſs the wing, juſt above the quills, a narrow white bar: quills duſky, edged near the ends with grey, and within with green: belly white: legs as in the *male*. FEMALE.

This moſt beautiful ſpecies inhabits *Mexico*, and ſome of the *Weſt India* iſles, migrating in the ſummer ſeaſon as far north as 40 degrees, or a little beyond. Appears at *New York* early in the ſpring, and breeds there: makes the neſt in the decayed hollows of trees, or ſuch as have been made by *Woodpeckers*, and often between the forks of the branches; whence by ſome called *Summer Duck*, and *Tree Duck*. When the young are hatched, the *Duck* takes them on her back to the water. Are often kept tame in our menageries, and will breed there. The fleſh is much eſteemed by the *Americans*. This is the ſpecies, the neck of which the natives of *Louiſiana* uſe to ornament their *pipes*, or *calumets* of *peace* * with; and at the laſt-named place is found throughout the year. PLACE AND MANNERS.

* *Hiſt. de la Louiſ.* ii. p. 115.—See alſo vol. i. p. 37. Note *, of this Work.

86.
CHINESE D. Anas galericulata, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 206. 42.
La Sarcelle de la Chine, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 450. 34.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 276. pl. 19.—*Pl. Enl.* 805, 806.
Chineſe Teal, *Edw.* pl. 102.—*Kæmpf. Japan.* p. 129. pl. 10.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſomewhat leſs than a *Wigeon*. The bill of a dull red: irides hazel: the hind part of the head, and part of the neck, full of feathers, and elongated into a flattiſh creſt: the top of the head, down the middle of the crown, of a greeniſh black: between the bill and eye pale rufous; behind the eye white, paſſing backwards into the creſt, which is of a dark gloſſy green: the feathers round the upper part of the neck, all round, are long and pointed, like thoſe a cock, and of a dull orange-colour: the lower part of the neck, and upper part of the breaſt, cheſnut: at the bend of the wing are three tranſverſe ſtreaks of black, and two of white, alternate: the ſcapulars are black, margined with white: the back and rump duſky brown, gloſſed in ſome parts with blue green: on the wings a ſpeculum, or gloſſy patch of blue green, bounded below with white: the quills duſky brown, edged near the ends with pale grey: one of the ſecond quills much broader on one web than on the other, and curves upwards in an elegant manner, ſtanding upright when the wing is cloſed; the broader web of a fine pale browniſh red, tipped with black; the under, or narrower one, duſky black: the tail pointed, of a duſky brown, fringed with blue green: the ſides of the body of a browniſh cream-colour, tranſverſely croſſed with fine black lines: the feathers

feathers over the thighs barred with black and white at the ends: the lower parts of the breaſt and belly are white: legs orange-colour.

The *female* is not unlike that of the *Summer Duck*, but has two bars of white on the wing: the breaſt ſeems more clouded with brown, and the ſpots on it are not of the triangular ſhape as in the *Summer Duck*, but rounded. However, to ſay the truth, ſo little difference is there between ſome ſpecimens of *females* of theſe two ſpecies, that it requires a thorough acquaintance with them to prevent miſtaking the one for the other. FEMALE.

This inhabits *China* and *Japan*, and is a moſt ſingular and elegant ſpecies, and kept for the ſake of its beauty by the inhabitants. I do not find that it is near ſo common in *China* as many other kinds, or perhaps they politically hold them dear to the *European* purchaſers: they are frequently expoſed to ſale at *Canton*, in cages, and the common price is from ſix to ten dollars per pair: they are not unfrequently brought into *England* alive, but want care, as they ſeem more tender than our ſpecies. Attempts have been made to breed them in this country, but without ſucceſs, though they are familiar enough. In this matter it may not be amiſs to hint, that care ſhould be taken that both ſexes are of *Chineſe origin*; for the *female* of the *Summer Duck* of *America* is ſo like that of the *Chineſe* ſpecies, as frequently to be miſtaken for it. The bird is known in *Japan* by the name of *Kimnodſui*. The *Engliſh* in *China* give it the name of *Mandarin Duck*. PLACE.

87. ÷ GARGANEY.

Anas querquedula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 203. 32.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 128.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 75.—*Brun.* N° 81.—*Muller*, N° 125.—*Kram. El.* p. 343. 18.—*Friſch.* pl. 176.

La Sarcelle, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 427. 31. pl. 39. 1. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 260.—*Pl. Enl.* 946. (male.)

Garganey, *Raii Syn.* p. 148. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 377. § 7. pl. 74.—*Br. Zool.* N° 289. pl. 101.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 576. O.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſomewhat larger than the *Teal:* length ſeventeen inches: breadth twenty-eight. Bill black: the crown and hind head are duſky brown: from the eye a white ſtreak paſſes to the hind head: on the chin a large black ſpot: the cheeks and upper part of the neck are pale purple, marked with minute oblong lines of white pointing downwards: breaſt light brown, marked with ſemicircular bars of black: belly white; lower part of it, and vent, varied with ſpecks of a duſky hue: wing coverts grey; but the loweſt are tipped with white: the firſt quills are aſh-coloured; the exterior webs of thoſe in the middle grey: ſcapulars long and narrow, and elegantly ſtriped with aſh-colour, white, and black: tail duſky: legs lead-colour. This ſex is furniſhed with a *labyrinth.*

FEMALE The *female* has an obſcure white mark over the *eye*; the reſt of the plumage of a browniſh aſh-colour, not unlike that of a *hen Teal*; but the wing wants the green ſpots, which ſufficiently diſtinguiſhes theſe birds.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is found in *England* in the winter ſeaſon, as well as ſeen at that time in *France*; departs from the laſt in *April:* migrates to the *north* as *ſummer* comes on, in order to breed.

Noticed in *Europe* as far as *Sweden*; and is common throughout *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, as far as *Kamtſchatka*, at which laſt place it is very frequent.

88. + COMMON TEAL.

Anas crecca, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 204. 33.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 129.—*Brun.* N° 82. 83.—*Muller*, N° 126.—*Kram. El.* p. 343. 19.—*Friſch.* pl. 174.—*Georgi Reiſe*, N° 166.

La petite Sarcelle, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 436. 32. pl. 40. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 265. pl. 17. 18.—*Pl. Enl.* 947.

Common Teal, *Raii Syn.* p. 147. A. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 377. § 6. pl. 74.—*Albin*, i. pl. 100.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 290.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 577. P. *Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE ſmall: length fourteen inches: weight twelve ounces. Bill black: irides pale hazel: head and neck reddiſh bay: ſides of the head, behind the eye, green, paſſing backwards to the nape; bounded on the under part with a white line: the lower part of the neck behind, the beginning of the back, ſcapulars, and ſides of the body, white, marked with tranſverſe fine black lines: fore part of the neck and breaſt duſky white, marked with roundiſh black ſpots: belly white: middle of the vent black: wing coverts brown: quills duſky: ſpeculum green, bounded obliquely above with black, and edged with white: tail cuneiform, brown, edged with white: legs brown. At the entrance of the lungs is a *labyrinth*.

FEMALE.

The *female* has the head and neck duſky white and brown mixed: the lower part of the neck, and ſides over the wing, brown, edged with duſky white: wings as in the *male*: belly white: vent the ſame, not black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

We frequently ſee the *Teal* in our markets along with the *Wild*

Wild Ducks, in winter; but whether it breeds here, like them, has eſcaped our notice. In *France* it ſtays throughout the year, and makes a neſt in *April* among the *ruſhes*, on the edges of *ponds*; it is compoſed of the tendereſt ſtalks of them, with the addition of the *pith*, and a quantity of feathers. The neſt is of a large ſize, and placed in the water, ſo as to riſe and fall with it. The eggs are the ſize of thoſe of a *Pigeon*, of a dirty white, marked with ſmall hazel ſpots *. Is ſaid to feed on the *graſs* and *weeds* which grow on the edges of the ponds which it frequents, as well as the *ſeeds* of the *ruſhes*; it will alſo eat ſmall *fiſh* †. The fleſh is accounted excellent. It is found to the *north* as high as *Iceland*; and is mentioned as inhabiting the *Caſpian Sea* to the *ſouth*. We make no doubt that it alſo extends to *China*, as we have ſeen a figure of it among ſome fine drawings of the birds of that part of the world.

89. SUMMER T.

Anas circia, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 204. 34.—*Faun. Suec.* 130.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 76.—*Brun. Orn.* N° 83.

La Sarcelle d'Eté, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 445. 33.—*Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 268.

Summer Teal, *Raii Syn.* p. 148. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 378. pl. 76.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 103. 104.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is ſaid to be ſmaller than the *Common Teal*: length thirteen inches and a half. Bill duſky: the upper parts, from the forehead to rump, greyiſh brown, margined with white on the back: over each eye a white ſtreak: cheeks and throat cheſnut: fore part of the neck rufous, margined with brown: under parts

* The *Garganey* and *Teal* are both ſaid to lay ſix or ſeven eggs, in a hole hollowed out by the bird.—*Dec. Ruff.* i. p. 102.

† *Hiſt. des Oiſ.*

of the body rufous white, ſpotted with black on the belly: ſcapulars like the back; the larger ones white down the middle: wing coverts cinereous: acroſs the wing a white ſtreak: quills brown: the ſpeculum green, edged with black, bounded below with white: tail brown: legs blueiſh.

The *female* is leſs. The upper parts cinereous brown: the back edged with rufous: cheeks, throat, and under parts, rufous white: a white line over the eyes, as in the *male*: ſcapulars and wing coverts grey brown, edged with rufous: the reſt of the wing much as in the *male*; but no black in the ſpeculum. FEMALE.

This, though ſo fully deſcribed, is by many eſteemed a doubtful ſpecies; and with great probability ſuppoſed the *female* of the *common Teal*. We think it however worth while to preſerve the uſual ſynonyms of the bird in queſtion, as ſome guide to the reſearches of future ſyſtematiſts. Among others, *Buffon* is dubious of its being a diſtinct ſpecies; yet gives a formal account of its remaining throughout the ſummer, and breeding in *France*; and tells us that this bird comes there the beginning of *March*, when they diſtribute themſelves on the coaſt. About *April* they get together a quantity of *ruſhes* and *graſs*, and make a covered neſt, the opening for the moſt part to the *ſouth*; in this they lay from ten to fourteen eggs, of a dirty white, and as big as thoſe of a *Pullet*; and ſit from twenty to twenty-three days. This author obſerves likewiſe, that the *male* loſes the plumage of diſtinction after the time of incubation is over, becoming ſo like the *female* as not to be diſtinguiſhed from her, but regains it after *January*. He adds alſo, that this bird cannot bear the cold, and does not frequent the *northern* countries *. PLACE AND MANNERS.

* *Hiſt. des Oiſ.*

90. AMERICAN T.

American Teal, *Arct. Zool.* N° 504.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. p. 419.—*Brun.* N° 130. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. THE head and upper part of the neck are of a fine deep bay: from each eye to the hind head a changeable broad green bar: beneath the eye a faint white line: fore part of the neck and breaſt ſpotted with black: over each ſhoulder a lunated white bar: back waved black and white, inclining to brown on the rump: wing coverts brown: ſpeculum green: legs duſky.

FEMALE. The *female* reddiſh cinereous brown, ſpotted with black: the wings like thoſe of the *male*.

PLACE. This is found in *America*, from *Carolina* to *Hudſon's Bay*: breeds in the laſt: has from five to ſeven young at a time. Found in the woods, about ſmall ponds of water. Retires ſouth in *autumn*. Mr. *Pennant* ſeems to think this very like, if not the ſame with the *Summer Teal* of *Willughby*.

91. ST. DOMINGO T.

Anas Dominica, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 201. 22.
La Sarcelle de St. Domingue, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 472. 42. pl. 41. fig. 2.
———— rouſſe à longue queue, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 283.
———— de la Gouadaloupe, *Pl. Enl.* 968.
Chilcanauhtli, *Raii Syn.* p. 177.—Colcanauhtli, *id.* p. 176. (female)?

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, being under twelve inches in length. The bill is ſcarce an inch and a half long; colour black: the fore part of the head and throat are ſoot-colour; hind part and neck rufous: back, ſcapulars, rump, upper tail coverts, and ſides, the ſame; the middle of the feathers blackiſh: breaſt and belly

belly grey brown, mixed with white: lower belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, pale rufous, mixed with grey brown: the wing coverts of this laſt colour, mixed with white; and ſome of the greater ones wholly white: quills brown; ſix of the middle ones white half way from the baſe, or in ſome to two-thirds of their length, forming a ſpot of the ſame on the wing: tail duſky, cuneiform, the feathers pointed at the ends; ſhafts black: legs brown.

Inhabits *St. Domingo* and *Guadeloupe*. PLACE.

La Sarcelle à queue epineuſe, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 282.—*Pl. Enl.* 967. 92. SPINOUS-TAILED T.

LENGTH eleven or twelve inches. Bill blue: top of the head black: through the eye a ſtreak of black; beneath it a ſecond of the ſame; between theſe white: general colour of the reſt of the plumage duſky brown, with a mixture of darker brown; paler beneath; the chin paleſt: wings like the reſt of the body, mixed with a ſmall portion of white on the outer coverts: tail as the wings, ſhort; but each feather has the end unwebbed, being prolonged into a ſharp point: legs yellowiſh fleſh-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne* and *Guiana*. PLACE.

La Sarcelle d'Egypte, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 273.—*Pl. Enl.* 1000. 93. AFRICAN T.

A TRIFLE larger than the *Garganey*, and the bill longer and bigger: length ſixteen inches. The head, neck, breaſt, and belly, deep rufous brown, but bright: on the lower part of the breaſt a patch of white: the reſt of the plumage black above: acroſs the wing a bar of white. DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE. The *female* is nearly coloured as the *male*, but the colours leſs diſtinct, and duller: the white on the breaſt waved with brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Egypt*.

94. MADAGASCAR T.

La Sarcelle mâle de Madagaſcar, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 274.—*Pl. Enl.* 770.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Teal*: length about twelve inches. Bill an inch long, yellow; tip black: irides yellow: top of the head as far as the crown, fore parts of the head, and neck, white, paſſing on the ſides behind the eyes, and ending there in a point; but part of the head and neck dark duſky greeniſh black: on the middle of this, below the ears, an oval patch of paler green: lower part of the neck and breaſt pale ruſt-colour, undulated with duſky lines, and paſſing behind in a collar: upper part of the body, wings, and tail, very dark green: ſides clouded with ferruginous: middle of belly and vent white: quills duſky: on the wings a ſtreak of white: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Madagaſcar*.

95. COROMANDEL T.

La Sarcelle de Coromandel, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 274.—*Pl. Enl.* 949, 950.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is leſs by one fourth than the *Garganey*. Bill duſky: top of the head black; the reſt of it and the neck white, ſpeckled with duſky black: the lower part of the neck ſtriated acroſs with fine lines of the ſame: the upper parts of the body and wings are brown, with a green and reddiſh gloſs: breaſt and belly white: ſides of the vent inclining to ferruginous: legs black.

The

The *female* differs in having the white on the under parts mixed with grey; and the lines on the lower part of the neck broader, and leſs diſtinct: and in general the whole plumage is leſs beautiful than the *male*. FEMALE.

Inhabits the coaſt of *Coromandel*. PLACE.

La Sarcelle de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 91. t. 54. 96. MANILLA T.

LESS than the *Teal*. Bill black: the upper part and ſides of the head and throat white: neck, breaſt, and wing coverts, reddiſh brown: back covered with yellow feathers, margined with black; thoſe of the belly white, with black margins: quills and tail ſlate black: legs blackiſh. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſland of *Manilla*. PLACE.

Anas formoſa, *Georgi Reiſe*, i. p. 168. 97. BAIKAL T.

SIZE of a *Teal*: length fifteen inches: weight eighteen ounces. The bill is black: crown of the head the ſame, bordered on each ſide, with white: from the eye to the throat, on each ſide, is a curved ſtreak of black, bounded on the back part by a pale one, and afterwards by one of green: the nape of the neck, and ſides, undulated: throat pale rufous, dotted with black: the back is brown: baſtard wing ſtriped with ferruginous, white, and black; the outer edge of it undulated: ſpeculum black, on the fore part obliquely marked with gloſſy green, and edged with teſtaceous: vent black, ſpotted on each ſide with ferruginous, and croſſed with a white band: tail ſomewhat pointed, DESCRIPTION.

pointed, brown; the middle feathers whitiſh: legs of a dull red: claws grey.

PLACE. Inhabits *Ruſſia*, about the *Lake Baikal*. We believe it likewiſe extends to *China*, as we have ſeen one greatly ſimilar from thence. In this laſt the ſides of the head were yellowiſh buff-colour: behind the eye green: crown black: the curved ſtreak from the eye to the throat, ſurrounds the firſt: in other things much the ſame as the above-deſcribed.

98. HINA T. Anas (Chinenſis) regione oculorum (Maris) viridi, *Oſb. Voy.* ii. p. 33.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE not mentioned. The bill is blackiſh grey, and ſoft: the head and chin brown: a white line paſſes below the eyes: all above the eyes green: the neck and upper part of the back white, ſpotted with black: lower part of the back, and rump, aſh-colour: upper part of the neck white, ſpotted with black: breaſt and belly white, ſpotted with black backwards: the feathers of the rump edged with white: feet and legs aſh-coloured.

FEMALE. The *female* has the head and all about the eyes of a whitiſh grey: chin white, above black, and in ſome parts of a reddiſh white; beneath white, ſpotted with black.

PLACE. This inhabits *China*, where it is called *Hina-a*. The above imperfect deſcription ſcarcely will characterize the ſpecies, whether or not it is like the former, though we much ſuſpect it. He mentions another, met with at *Canton*, called *Konga-o*; but not having ſeen the bird, ſays no more about it.

Genus XCIII. PINGUIN.

N° 1. Creſted P.
2. Patagonian P.
3. Papuan P.
4. Antarctic P.
5. Cape P.
Var. A.
Var. B.
N° 6. Magellanic P.
7. Collared P.
8. Red-footed P.
9. Little P.

BILL ſtrong, ſtrait, more or leſs bending towards the point, furrowed on the ſides.

Noſtrils linear, placed in the furrows.

Tongue covered with ſtrong ſpines, pointing backwards.

Wings ſmall, more like fins, covered with no longer feathers than the reſt of the body, uſeleſs in flight.

Body cloathed with thick ſhort feathers, having broad ſhafts, and placed as compactly as ſcales.

Legs ſhort and thick, placed very near the vent.

Toes four, all placed forwards; the interior looſe, the reſt webbed.

Tail very ſtiff, conſiſting of broad ſhafts ſcarcely webbed.

This genus of birds ſeems to hold the ſame place in the *ſouthern* parts of the world as the *Awks* do in the *northern*, and are by no means to be confounded the one with the other, however authors may differ in opinion in reſpect to this matter. The *Pinguin* is ſeen only in the *temperate* and *frigid* zones, on that ſide of the *equator* which it frequents; and the ſame is obſerved of

of the *Awk* in the oppoſite latitudes; and neither of the genera has yet been obſerved within the *tropics* *. The *Awk* has true wings and quills, though ſmall; the *Pinguin* mere fins only, inſtead of wings. This laſt has four toes on each foot; but the former only three. The *Pinguin*, while ſwimming, ſinks quite above the breaſt, the head and neck only appearing out of the water, rowing itſelf along with its *finny wings*, as with oars; while the *Awk*, in common with moſt other birds, ſwims on the ſurface. Several other circumſtances peculiar to each might be mentioned; but we truſt that the above will prove fully ſufficient to characteriſe this genus.

The bodies of the *Pinguin* tribe are commonly ſo well and cloſely covered with feathers that no wet can penetrate; and as they are in general exceſſively fat, theſe circumſtances united ſecure them from cold. They have often been found above ſeven hundred leagues from land; and frequently on the mountains of *ice*, on which they ſeem to aſcend without difficulty, as the ſoles of their feet are very rough and ſuited to the purpoſe †.

* Saw one for the firſt time in lat. 48. S.—*Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 92.——Not met with nearer than 40 deg. S.—*Id.*—*Introd. Diſc. on Pinguins, Commentat. Gott.* vol. iii.

† *Id.*—*Ib.*

Aptenodytes chryſocome, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 135. pl. 1.
Le Manchot ſauteur, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 409. ← CRESTED P.
——— huppé de Sibérie, *Pl. Enl.* 984.
Hopping Penguin, *Boug. Voy.* p. 64, 65.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxvi. p. 1. *Br. Muſ.*

THIS beautiful ſpecies meaſures twenty-three inches in length. The bill is three inches long; the colour of it red, with a dark furrow running along on each ſide to the tip; the upper mandible is curved at the end, the under obtuſe: irides of a dull red: the head, neck, back, and ſides, are black: over each eye a ſtripe of pale yellow feathers, which lengthens into a creſt behind, of near four inches in length; the feathers on each ſide of the head, above this ſtripe, are longer than the reſt, and ſtand upward, while thoſe of the creſt are decumbent, but can be erected on each ſide at will *: the wings, or rather fins, are black on the outſide, edged with white; on the inſide white: the breaſt, and all the under parts, white: the legs are orange: claws duſky. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has a ſtreak of pale yellow over the eye, but it is not prolonged into a creſt behind as in the *male*. FEMALE.

Inhabits *Falkland's Iſlands*, and was likewiſe met with in *Kerguelen's Land*, or *Iſle of Deſolation*, as well as at *Van Diemen's Land*, and *New Holland*, particularly in *Adventure Bay*. Are called *Hopping Pinguins*, and *Jumping Jacks*, from their action of leaping quite out of the water, on meeting with the leaſt obſtacle, for three or four feet at leaſt; and indeed, without any ſeeming cauſe, do the ſame PLACE AND MANNERS.

* *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 88.

frequently, appearing chiefly to advance by that means. This ſpecies ſeems to have a greater air of livelineſs in its countenance than others, yet is in fact a very ſtupid bird, ſo much ſo as to ſuffer itſelf to be knocked on the head with a ſtick, when on land *. When angered, it erects its creſt in a beautiful manner. Theſe birds make their neſts among thoſe of the *Pelican* tribe, living in tolerable harmony with them; and lay ſeldom more than one egg, which is white, and larger than that of a *Duck*. They are moſtly ſeen by themſelves, ſeldom mixing with other *Pinguins*, and often met with in great numbers on the outer ſhores, where they have been bred. Are frequently ſo regardleſs as to ſuffer themſelves to be taken by the hand †. The *females* of this ſpecies lay their eggs in *burrows*, which they eaſily form of themſelves with their bills, throwing out the dirt with their feet. In theſe holes the eggs are depoſited on the bare earth. The general time of ſitting is in *October*; but ſome of the ſpecies, eſpecially in the colder parts, do not ſit till *December*, or even *January*. How long they ſit is not known ‡.

* Theſe were found difficult to kill, and when provoked, ran at the ſailors in flocks, and pecked their legs, and ſpoiled their cloaths.—*Forſt. Voy.*

† *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 88.

‡ *Diſc. on Pinguins, Commentat. Gott.* vol. iii.

Aptenodytes

2.
PATAGONIAN P.

Aptenodytes patachonica, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 137. t. 2.
——— *Miller's Illuſtr.* pl. 20.
Manchot de la N. Guinée, *Son. Voy.* p. 179. t. 113.
Le grand Manchot, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 399. pl. 30.
Manchot des Iſles Malouines, *Pl. Enl.* 975.
Firſt Claſs of Penguins, *Boug. Voy.* p. 64.
Patagonian Penguin, *Phil. Tranſ.* lviii. p. 91. pl. 5.—*Gen. of Birds*, p. 66. pl. 14.—*Gent. Mag.* xxxix. pl. in p. 489.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the largeſt of the genus yet known, being four feet three inches in length; and ſtands erect at leaſt three feet; the weight forty pounds. The bill is four inches and a half in length, more ſlender in proportion than in any of the ſpecies, and bends towards the tip; the colour of it black for two-thirds of the length, and from thence to the point yellowiſh; the under mandible orange at the baſe, and black at the tip: the tongue is half the length of the bill, and armed on each ſide with ſpikes, turning backward: the irides are hazel: the head, throat, and hind part of the neck, are of a deep brown: the back of a deep aſh-colour, each feather blueiſh at the tip: the under parts are pure white: on each ſide the head, beginning under the eye, and behind it, is a broad ſtripe of fine yellow; this advances forward as it proceeds down the neck, where it grows narrower and paler, and at laſt blends itſelf with the white on the breaſt; this appearance however is only when the neck is ſtretched, for the ſtate in which the bird uſually carries itſelf is with the head rather crouched in between the ſhoulders, when the yellow appears incircling the neck as a necklace: the

wings are formed much as in the others, but ſeem longer in proportion: the legs ſcaly and black.

Some of theſe are much paler in plumage, and the yellow leſs vivid than in others, which are perhaps the *females*, if not the young birds.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies was firſt met with in *Falkland Iſlands*, and has alſo been ſeen in *Kerguelen's Land*, *New Georgia*, and *New Guinea* *. M. *Bougainville* caught one, which ſoon became ſo tame as to follow and know the perſon who had care of it: it fed on *fleſh*, *fiſh*, and *bread*, but after a time grew lean, pined away, and died. The chief food, when at large, is thought to be *fiſh*; the remains of which, as well as *crabs*, *ſhell-fiſh*, and *molluſcæ*, were found in the ſtomach. This ſpecies is the fatteſt of the tribe; moſt ſo in *January*, when they moult. Suppoſed to lay and ſit in *October*. Are met with in the moſt deſerted places. Their fleſh is black, though not very unpalatable. This has been conſidered as a ſolitary ſpecies †, but has now and then been met with in conſiderable flocks ‡. Are found in the ſame places as the *Papuan Pinguins*, and not unfrequently mixed with them; but in general ſhew a diſpoſition of aſſociating with their own ſpecies.

* *Sonnerat.—Forſt. Voy.* ii. 214. 528. † *Bougainville.*

‡ *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 87.—*Pinguins* were ſeen by thouſands in *New Year's Iſland*, near *Staaten Land*, of which more than 500 were had by the ſhip's company for food.

Aptenodytes papua, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 143. t. 3. 3.
Le Manchot papou, *Son. Voy.* p. 181. t. 115. + PAPUAN P.
Lew. Muſ.

SIZE ſomewhat bigger than the *Cape Pinguin:* length two feet and a half. Bill four inches long, colour red; the upper mandible ſomewhat bent at the tip; the under moderately pointed: irides yellow, or of a pale red: the head, and half the neck, duſky black, inclining to blue; on each ſide the head, over the eye, a large patch of white, tending backwards to the hind head, but not ſurrounding the eye below; acroſs the top of the head is a narrow bar of white, uniting the patches on each ſide: the under parts from the neck are alſo white; and the upper blueiſh black: the wings are black above, and at the tips, the lower edge and inſide white: tail cuneiform, the middle feathers ſeven inches in length: legs red; in ſome yellow: webs duſky: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits the *Iſle of Papos*, or *New Guinea*; and has alſo been met with at *Falkland Iſles* and *Kerguelen's Land* *. Found frequently among the laſt-deſcribed. PLACE.

Aptenodytes antarctica, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 141. t. 4. 4.
ANTARCTIC P.

LENGTH twenty-five inches: weight eleven pounds and a half. Bill more than two inches and three quarters in length, and black; the under mandible ſomewhat truncated: irides pale yel- DESCRIPTION.

* *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 88.

low:

low: the upper parts of the body are black, the under gloſſy white: beneath the chin a narrow blackiſh ſtreak, paſſing backwards towards the hind head, ſomewhat bent about the region of the ears: wings as in the others; above blue-black; the lower margin and inſide white; tips black: tail cuneiform, the feathers, or rather briſtles, which compoſe it, black, and thirty-two in number: legs fleſh-coloured: ſoles of the feet black.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies inhabits the *South Sea*, from 48 degrees to the *antarctic circle*; and is frequently found on the *ice mountains* and *iſlands*, on which it aſcends: it is a pretty numerous ſpecies *. Our laſt voyagers found them in plenty in the iſle of *Deſolation*. And it was obſerved, that in an iſland they touched at, not greatly diſtant, the rocks were almoſt covered with *Pinguins* and *Shags*; the firſt moſt probably of this ſort †.

5. CAPE P.

Diomedea demerſa, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 214. 2.
Le Manchot, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 97.—*Pl. Enl.* 382.
Aptenodytes demerſa, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 144.
Magellanic Gooſe of Cluſius, *Will. Orn.* p. 322?
Pinguin, *Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 144.
Leſſer Penguin, *Phil. Tranſ.* lviii. p. 97.
Black-footed Penguin, *Edw.* pl. 94.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a large *Duck*: length twenty-one inches. Bill blackiſh, croſſed with a tranſverſe yellowiſh band near the tip; the upper mandible is hooked; from the baſe about half way is a furrow, in which the noſtrils are placed; the under mandible is truncated at the end: the upper parts of the bird, from the head

* *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 98. † *Ellis, Voy.* i. p. 6.

to tail, are black: ſides of the head and throat dirty grey: breaſt, belly, thighs, and under the tail, white: the finny wings are black above, white on the lower edge, and white varied with black beneath: tail ſhort and cuneiform: legs furniſhed with four toes; the inner placed high up, and on the inſide of the foot: the colour of the legs, membranes, and toes, black *.

Le Manchot tacheté, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 99. t. 9.
Le Manchot à bec tronqué, *Buf. Oiſ.* ix. p. 411. pl. 31.—*Pl. Enl.* 1005. 5. + VAR. A.
Black-footed Penguin, *Edw.* pl. 94.

SIZE of the laſt. Bill the ſame: the upper part of the head, neck, back, and rump, blackiſh, each feather daſhed with deep black down the ſhaft, and marked with very ſmall whitiſh grey dots on each ſide: on each ſide of the head a ſtripe of white, beginning at the baſe of the bill, paſſing over the eyes to the hind head, and joining with the white on the ſides of the neck: the ſides of the head and throat are blackiſh brown, marked, like the back, with ſmall dirty white ſpecks, but leſs conſpicuous: on the breaſt is an arched blackiſh brown band, which paſſes in a line on each ſide quite to the thighs: the wings, tail, and legs, as in the laſt-deſcribed †. DESCRIPTION.

* *Kolben* ſays, of a pale green.—In a drawing of the late Mr. *Edwards*, now in my poſſeſſion, I obſerve the legs to be red: we may conclude therefore that the legs vary much in colour.

† The above is *Briſſon*'s deſcription: that in *Edwards* differs in having the black more inclined to brown, and wanting the whitiſh ſpots; which alſo is the caſe in a ſpecimen in my own collection.

5. VAR. B. DESCRIPTION.

IN the *Leverian Muſeum* I alſo obſerve a further variety. In this the crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, are black: the under moſtly white, except the chin, which is black, and ſurrounds the eye ſomewhat in the ſame manner as in the laſt-mentioned; but at ſuch a diſtance, and in ſo circular a manner, as greatly to give the appearance of the bird's having a pair of ſpectacles* on, eſpecially if ſeen in front: it has the ſame band over the breaſt, and paſſing down on each ſide to the thighs, as the laſt-deſcribed.

The two firſt-mentioned are ſuppoſed to be *male* and *female*; and perhaps ſuch as vary from thoſe deſcriptions may prove the *young birds* of one or the other ſex?

PLACE AND MANNERS.

The above are all found in the neighbourhood of the *Cape of Good Hope*; but particularly in *Robben* or *Penguin Iſle*, near *Saldanie Bay*†. Like all of the genus, this is an excellent ſwimmer and diver; but hops and flutters in a ſtrange awkward manner on the land, and, if hurried, ſtumbles perpetually; and frequently runs for ſome diſtance like a *quadruped*, making uſe of the wings

* Compare *Pinguin à lunettes, Pernet. Voy.* ii. p. 17. t. 7. fig. 3.—*Id. Engl. Tranſl.* p. 243. t. 15.

† In abundance in *Conye Iſle*, fourteen leagues ſhort of *Saldanie Bay*, feeding on *fiſh* at ſea, and *graſs* aſhore; and have holes to live in like *Conies*. "Some adventure to eat them, but to make a meal I cannot adviſe, other than as the *diſtich* directs.

Tota quidem ponatur Anas, ſed pectore tantum
Et cervice ſapit, cætera redde coquo.

Divide the *Duck*, only the *neck* and *breaſt*
They ſavour well, the *Cook* may take the reſt." *Herb. Trav.* p. 12.

inſtead of legs, till it can recover its upright poſture; crying out at the ſame time like a *Gooſe*, but in a much hoarſer voice. Said to clamber ſome way up the rocks in order to make the neſt; in doing which has been obſerved to aſſiſt with the bill. The eggs are two in number, white, as large as thoſe of a *Duck*, and reckoned delicious eating, at leaſt are thought ſo at the *Cape*, where they are brought in great numbers for that purpoſe. At this place the birds are often ſeen kept tame; but in general they do not ſurvive the confinement many months.

Aptenodytes Magellanica, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 143. t. 5. — *Miller's Illuſtr.* pl. 34.

6. MAGELLANIC P.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Antarctic Pinguin:* length from two feet to two feet ſix inches: weight eleven pounds. The bill black, with a tranſverſe band acroſs it near the tip; the under mandible obliquely truncated: irides red brown: ſides of the head, beneath the eye, and chin, black: from the baſe of the bill, through and over the eye, a white ſtreak, which ſurrounds the black on the ſides of the head, and meets under the throat: except the above markings, the reſt of the head and neck are black; of which colour are the upper parts of the body and wings: the under parts of the laſt, and body, from the breaſt, white, except a narrow band of black, which paſſes at a little diſtance within the white on the breaſt, and downwards on each ſide, beneath the wings, quite to the thighs: the legs are of a reddiſh fleſh-colour, ſpotted irregularly on the toes: claws black.

It ſeems to be greatly allied to the laſt-deſcribed, and to differ in external appearance chiefly by having the middle of the neck black all round.

Place and Manners.

This inhabits the *Straits of Magelhaen, Staaten Land, Terra del Fuego*, and *Falkland Iſles*, and is a very numerous ſpecies; often ſeen by thouſands, retiring of nights to the higheſt parts of the iſlands to paſs the night. The voice not unlike the braying of an *Aſs*. Is not a timid bird, for it will ſcarcely get out of the way of any one; but, inſtead of it, will frequently attack and bite a perſon by the legs ſo as to fetch blood. Theſe were killed by the ſailors of Capt. *Cook*'s ſhips by hundreds, with ſticks, and were found not unpalatable as food, though thought to have a muſky taſte: the way they were liked beſt was in a *ragout*. They often mix with the *Sea Wolves*, among the *ruſhes*, burrowing in holes like a *Fox*. When they ſwim, only the neck and ſhoulders appear out of the water, and they advance with ſuch agility, that no *fiſh* ſeems able to follow them: if they meet with any obſtacle, leap four or five feet out of the water, and dipping into it again, continue their route.

This is probably the ſpecies that *Penroſe* alludes to, of which he ſays, the chief curioſity is the laying their eggs; this they do in collective bodies, reſorting in incredible numbers to certain ſpots, which their long reſidence has freed from *graſs*, and to which were given the name of *towns* *. "Here," ſays he, "during the breeding ſeaſon, we were preſented with a ſight which conveyed a moſt dreary, and I may ſay awful idea of the deſertion of theſe iſlands by the human ſpecies:—a general ſtillneſs prevailed in theſe towns; and whenever we took our walks

* He obſerves, that they compoſed the neſts of mud, a foot in height, and placed as near one another as may be.—It is poſſible that they may have different ways of neſting, according to the places they inhabit; or perhaps the manners of this may be blended with thoſe of another.

among

among them, in order to provide ourſelves with eggs, we were regarded indeed with ſide-long glances, but we carried no terror with us.

" The eggs are rather larger than thoſe of a *Gooſe*, and laid in pairs. When we took them once, and ſometimes twice in a ſeaſon, they were as often replaced by the birds; but prudence would not permit us to plunder too far, leſt a future ſupply in the next year's brood might be prevented." They lay ſome time in *November*, driving away the *Albatroſſes*, which have hatched their young in turn before them. The eggs were thought palatable food, and were preſerved good for three or four months.

Aptenodytes torquata, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 146.
Le Manchot à collier de la Nouv. Guinée, *Son. Voy.* p. 181. t. 114.

7. COLLARED P.

DESCRIPTION.

A TRIFLE leſs than the *Papuan Pinguin:* length eighteen inches. Bill faſhioned ſomewhat like that of the *Patagonian Pinguin*, and black: irides black: the eye ſurrounded with a bare ſkin of a blood-colour, in ſhape oval, and three times as large as the eye itſelf: the head, throat, hind part of the neck, and ſides, back, wings, and tail, black: fore part of the neck, breaſt, belly, and thighs, white, extending round the neck, where the white begins, like a collar, except that it does not quite meet at the back part: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Guinea*. Seen alſo by Dr. *Forſter* near *Kerguelen's Land*; and again on two iſles adjoining to the iſland of *South Georgia*.

8. RED-FOOTED P.

Phaeton demerſus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 219.
Aptenodytes catarractes, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 145.
Le Gorfou, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 102.
Red-footed Penguin, *Edw.* pl. 49.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lviii. p. 98.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Gooſe*. Bill two inches and a third in length, and red; both mandibles pointed, and the upper one very little bent: fore part of the head dirty brown; the back part of it, and all the upper parts of the neck and body, a dirty purple: all the under parts white *: wings brown, fringed with white: tail ſhort, briſtly, and black: legs, toes, and membranes, of a dirty red: claws brown.

PLACE. Inhabits the *South Seas*.

9. LITTLE P.
PL. CIII.

Aptenodytes minor, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 147.
Small Penguin, *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 151.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Teal:* length fifteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, in ſhape much like that of the *red-footed*; colour duſky; the under mandible ſomewhat truncated, and blue at the baſe: irides livid: the upper parts of the bird, from head to tail, appear cinereous blue, the ends of the feathers being of that colour, but the baſe of them is brown black, the ſhafts of each feather black: round the eye, and a little way below on each ſide, is a bed of pale browniſh aſh-colour: the under parts, from chin to vent, white: wings duſky above, and white beneath: tail

* *Edwards's* bird was undulated on the under parts.

very

Little Pinguin.

very ſhort, and conſiſts of ſixteen ſtiff feathers, but is ſcarce perceivable, except in the feathers appearing a little elongated at that part: legs dull red: webs duſky: claws black.

This ſpecies is found among the rocks on the ſouthern parts of *New Zealand*, where it is not unfrequent; but in the greateſt plenty at *Duſky Bay*. They make deep burrows on the ſides of the hills, in which they lay their eggs: theſe holes are ſo thick in ſome parts, that a perſon is ſcarce able to walk three or four ſteps without falling into one of them up to the knees. The inhabitants of *Queen Charlotte's Sound* kill the birds with ſticks, and, after ſkinning them, eſteem the fleſh as good food. They are known at *New Zealand* by the name of *Korora*. Theſe birds I have found to vary both in ſize and colour: ſome are much ſmaller than others, quite black above, and meaſure only thirteen inches in length: others rather larger, and of a plain lead-colour on the upper parts, and the wings black; though all are white, or nearly ſo, beneath. The legs in theſe two laſt are marked with black at the ends of the toes; and the claws are black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

GENUS XCIV. PELICAN.

N° 1. White Pelican.
VAR. A. Saw-billed P.
2. Roſe-coloured P.
3. Brown P.
4. Manilla P.
5. Philippine P.
6. Red-backed P.
7. Charles Town P.
8. Rough-billed P.
9. Frigate P.
10. Leſſer Fr. P.
11. White-headed Fr. P.
12. Palmerſton Fr. P.
13. Corvorant.
14. Common Shag.
15. Creſted Sh.
N° 16. Violet Sh.
17. Red-faced Sh.
18. Spotted Sh.
19. Carunculated Sh.
20. Magellanic Sh.
21. Pied Sh.
22. Tufted Sh.
23. African Sh.
24. Dwarf Sh.
25. Gannet.
VAR. A.
26. Leſſer G.
27. Common Booby.
28. Brown B.
29. Leſſer B.
30. Spotted B.

THE bill in this genus is long and ſtrait; the end either hooked or ſloping; the noſtrils placed in the furrow that runs along the ſides of the bill, and in moſt of the ſpecies not diſtinguiſhable.

The face for the moſt part deſtitute of feathers, being covered only with a bare ſkin *.

* Our eleventh and twelfth ſpecies excepted, in which thoſe parts are covered.

Gullet

Gullet naked, and capable of great diſtenſion.
Toes four in number, and all webbed together.

In the genus *Pelican* are included all birds known hitherto by the diſtinctive names of *Pelican*, *Man of War Bird*, *Corvorant*, *Shag*, *Gannet*, and *Booby* * ; but as the whole of them have ſome ſimilar characters, which are marked ſo ſtrongly as not to be ſeparated, we have thought right to follow the example of *Linnæus*, by uniting them ; the propriety of which will be ſeen by attending to the ſpecific deſcriptions.

1. GREAT WHITE P.

Pelecanus onocrotalus (Orientalis) *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 215. 1. a.—*Haſſelq. Voy.* p. 288.—*Nov. Com. Petr.* xv. p. 471. N° 16.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 97.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 169.—*Kram. El.* p. 345.
Le Pelican, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 519. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 282. pl. 25.—*Pl. Enl.* 87.
Baba, *Bell. Trav.* p. 41.
Pelecane, *Raii Syn.* p. 121. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 327. pl. 63.
Tubano, *Wheeler's Travels*, p. 304. pl. in ditto.
The Pelican, *Edw.* pl. 92.
Great Pelecan, *Arct. Zool.* N° 505.—*Gen. of Birds*, p. 67. pl. 15.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird, when of full age, is greatly ſuperior in ſize to a *Swan*; it ſometimes extends, from the tip of one wing to that of the other, as far as fifteen feet, and will weigh twenty-five pounds. The bill is fifteen or ſixteen inches long; the upper mandible flat and broad, furniſhed with a hook at the end; the ſkin between the ſides of the upper mandible very flaccid and di-

* See *Briſſon Orn.* Vol. VI. *Genera* CX. CXI. CXII.

latable *, reaching eight or nine inches down the neck; this is bare of feathers, and in ſome capable of containing many quarts of water: the gape is very wide †.

On the top of the upper mandible runs a rib of crimſon; the reſt of it is of a pale red at the baſe, and grows yellow towards the point; the under one is of a pale red, and the pouch red or yellowiſh: the tongue very ſmall, ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable: the irides hazel: ſides of the head bare of feathers, being covered only with a fleſh-coloured ſkin, in which the eyes are placed: the hind head ſomewhat creſted: the plumage wholly white, with a tinge of fleſh-colour, except the baſtard wing and prime quills, which are black: legs lead-colour: claws grey.

The bill in young birds is wholly yellow.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is common in ſome of the warmer parts of *Europe*, on the continent, but chiefly frequents the torrid zone. In the *Ruſſian* dominions they are in incredible numbers about the *Caſpian* and *Black Seas*, and ſometimes proceed a good way up the rivers which fall into them, coming and going with the *Swans*, *Geeſe*, *Storks*, and other birds; are very ſcarce towards the *Eaſt*, and ſeldom met with ſo far *North* as the *Sibirian* lakes, though now and then ſeen on that of *Baikal*; often met with on many

* This is often uſed by the common ſailors for *tobacco-pouches*, bringing it into form merely by putting in a large *ſtone* or *cannon-ball*, and hanging the bag to dry in this ſtate. We have, however, ſeen the *pouch dreſſed*, and made into a lady's *work-bag*, and elegantly ornamented; the appearance of it in this ſtate is not unlike a well-dreſſed *parchment* or *vellum* ſkin, but very pliant.

† In one ſhewn ſome years ſince in *London*, the keeper could eaſily put in his *head*; and mention has been made of another, ſhewn in *France*, whoſe gape was ſo wide as to admit the *legs* of a man with *boots* on.—*Salern. Orn.* p. 369.

of the coaſts of the *Mediterranean*, and the iſlands therein *; are common in *Greece*, and ſaid to build in ſome of the rivers which flow into the *Danube* †, ſtraying ſometimes into *Switzerland*, one having been ſhot at *Zurich*, but ſo rare there as not to be known by the common people; are now and then ſeen in *France*, one of them having been killed in the province of *Dauphiny*, and another on the river *Saone*, in that of *Lorrain* ‡. I find an account likewiſe of one being ſhot in *England*, at *Horſey Fen*, in *May*, 1663, which meaſured three yards from tip to tip of the wing ‖; and Dr. *Leith* aſſures me, that a few years ſince, in the month of *May*, he ſaw a Pelican fly over his head, near the ſeat of Sir *Gregory Page*, on *Blackheath*, in *Kent*; but this was of a browniſh colour, moſt likely our *brown ſpecies*. In *Africa* theſe are pretty frequent throughout; coming there in *September*, and flying in flocks, forming a wedge ſhape with the point foremoſt, like *wild Geeſe*. In *Damietta*, and other parts of *Egypt*, not uncommon, as well as on the coaſt of *Senegal* and parts adjacent, that of *Guinea*, and the *Gold Coaſt*, and from thence to the *Cape of Good Hope:* in the bays and rivers of the laſt, very frequent §, and in many other parts both of *Aſia* and *Africa* mentioned by various authors. The *female* makes a neſt of reedy graſs, in the *moſſy*, *turfy* places, chiefly in the iſlands of the lakes, remote from man; it is a foot and a half in diameter, deeply hollowed, and filled within with

* In the iſland of *Majorca*. † *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* ‡ Id.

‖ See *MS.* in *Br. Muſ.* N° 1830, 16 E. in a memoir by *T. Brown*, of *Norwich*.—A quere is here put, whether it might not be one of the *King's Pelicans*, kept at *St. James's*, which had been loſt about the ſame time.

§ In *Sea-Cow* river, in *December*, *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxvi. p. 291; and by hundreds in *Verloore* valley, Id. p. 309.

ſoft *graſs*. It lays two or more white eggs, much like thoſe of the *Swan*, and ſits about the ſame length of time. If, by chance, any perſon diſturbs the bird while ſitting, ſhe takes the eggs out of the neſt with the bill, and drops them into the water, returning them to their place as ſoon as the enemy is out of ſight *.

The chief food of the *Pelican* is *fiſh*, which, when ſingle, it chiefly takes by diving: is frequently obſerved hovering over the water, and, as ſoon as it ſees a fiſh beneath, dives in an inſtant, and ſeldom miſſes its aim, the enormous gape of the bill giving it a greater chance of ſecuring its prey. After it has by this means filled the pouch with as great a load as it can carry, it flies off to ſome convenient point of a rock, and ſwallows the fiſh at leiſure. When numbers of theſe are together, they have another method of fiſhing, and eſpecially when in company with the *Corvorant*: theſe two ſpread into a large circle, at ſome diſtance from land; the *Pelicans* flap with their extenſive wings above, on the ſurface, while the *Corvorants* dive beneath; hence the *fiſh* contained within the circle are driven forward toward the land, and, as the circle leſſens by the birds coming cloſer together, the *fiſh* at laſt are driven into a ſmall compaſs, when their purſuers find no difficulty of filling their bellies. In this they are attended by the large *Black-cap*, and ſometimes other *Gulls*, who likewiſe come in for a ſhare. This bird is alſo obſerved to make a neſt in the *deſarts*, very far from any water; but for what reaſon, Providence alone can ſuggeſt, as the bird's only ſupply of ſuſtenance muſt ariſe from that element: hence it muſt bring water to ſupply the young,

* *Dec. Ruſſ.* i. p. 142.

by

by filling the pouch with it. It is ſaid that the *Camels* and other beaſts take the advantage of quenching their thirſt, by reſorting to their neſts, and, as if grateful for the ſupply, never do the leaſt injury to the young *. This is ſaid ſometimes to be uſed for domeſtic *fiſhing*, in the ſame manner as the *Corvorant* by the *Chineſe* †. I do not find the *Pelican* much commended for food; though we are told that it affords better meat than the *Booby*, or *Man of War Bird* ‡.

Le Pelican à bec dentelé, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 523. A.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 309.

1. VAR. A. SAW-BILLED P.

THIS differs from the *great white Pelican* in nothing, except the having the bill toothed, and of a ſaffron-colour: the legs are alſo of the ſame colour, inclining to red.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Mexico*.

PLACE.

Le Pelican roſe de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 91. t. 54.

2. ROSE-COLOURED P.

SIZE of a *tame Gooſe*. Bill black: round the eyes bare and yellow: pouch the ſame: the plumage wholly of a *roſe*-colour: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the iſland of *Manilla*.

PLACE.

* *Oſbeck Voy.*—The *Pelican* has been remarked for peculiar tenderneſs to its *young*, in feeding them with the *blood* from the *breaſt*; but this has ariſen from ſeeing one of theſe empty the red *water bag*, which it does by preſſing it on the breaſt, and a perſon ignorant of the matter might eaſily be miſtaken.

† *Hiſt. des Oiſ.* viii. p. 285.

‡ *Dampier's Voy.* Part II. p. 71.—Forbidden to be eaten by the *Jews*, as well as the *Corvorant*. *Levitic.* xi. 17, 18.

3. BROWN P.

Pelecanus onocrotalus (occidentalis), *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 215. 1. β.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 169.

Le Pelican brun, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 524. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 306.—*Pl. Enl.* N° 957.

The Pelecane, *Raii Syn.* p. 191. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 327.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 322. 1.—*Brown Jam.* p. 480.

Pelican of America, *Edw.* pl. 93.—*Ellis Hudſ. Bay*, i. pl. 1.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 506.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. THIS rather exceeds a *Gooſe* in ſize: length nearly four feet. The bill is ſhaped as in other *Pelicans*, length fifteen inches and a quarter; at the baſe it is greeniſh, but inclines to blue mixed with a little red near the end: the pouch is of a blueiſh aſh-colour, ſtreaked with reddiſh lines: irides deep blueiſh aſh-colour: the bare ſkin round the eyes whitiſh: the head and neck are white; the firſt a little creſted at the back part: back, ſcapulars, and rump, cinereous brown, the middle of each feather whitiſh: the breaſt and under parts like the upper, but plain: the upper wing coverts like the back; but ſome of the outer greater ones are plain brown: the ſhape of moſt of the above feathers is pointed, narrow, and long: prime quills black; the ſecondaries hoary brown: tail the ſame, and conſiſts of eighteen feathers: legs lead-colour: claws black.

I apprehend this to be the bird called a *Gull* in the *Hiſtory of California* *, and found in vaſt numbers in that place, the *Iſle of Aſſumption*, and *San Roche*. It is ſaid to equal a very large *Gooſe* in ſize, and to have a vaſt *craw*, which in ſome hangs down like the

* Vol. i. p. 40.

Peruvian

Peruvian leather water bottles *. It is uſual for theſe to bring food to any wounded or ſick companion; hence the natives take the advantage of confining one of them near the ſhore, by which means they procure a diſh of *fiſh* without the trouble of catching it.

The

* By the *Peruvian leather bottle* is perhaps meant that made of the *elaſtic reſin*, or *caoutchouc*, commonly known by the name of *India rubber*. This is produced from the juice of the *ſyringe-tree* of *Cayenne*, and other parts of *South America*: it hardens by cold, ſoftens to a great degree by heat, and is wonderfully elaſtic. It is ſaid to be made thus:—The juice of the tree is obtained by inciſion; it is then ſpread over pieces of *clay*, formed into the deſired ſhape, and, as faſt as one layer is dry another is added, till the *bottle* be of the proper thickneſs: the whole is then held over a ſtrong ſmoke of *vegetables* on fire, whereby it hardens into the texture and appearance of *leather*, and before the finiſhing, while yet ſoft, is capable of having any impreſſion made on the outſide, which remains ever after: when the whole is done, the inſide *mould* is picked out *.—The uſe of the above, as a containing veſſel, is no doubt not of very recent date, being related, as a thing commonly known, in the *Hiſtory of California* abovementioned †. I remember myſelf to have ſeen, more than thirty years ſince, a ſmaller one of theſe *bottles*, ſhewn to me as a curioſity.—As to the uſe of this ſubſtance for deſtroying the marks of the *black-lead pencil*, it is probably of no long ſtanding; the firſt we remember of it was about the year 1771 or 1772, when ſquare portions, ſomewhat above half an inch in diameter, were ſold in ſmall boxes for the laſt-named purpoſe, of which I purchaſed one at that time, to my great ſatisfaction.—As to the plant which produces this uſeful matter, we are not clear to what *genus* it belongs: *Aublet*, in his *Hiſtoire des Plantes de la Guiane* ‡, deſcribes the *tree*, the *fruit*, and manner of collecting the juice, but never ſaw the *flower*: he calls it *Hevea Guianenſis*. *Linnæus* (the ſon) in his *Supplementum Plantarum*, names it *Jatropha elaſtica* §; but confeſſes that he only gives it this name from the ſtructure of the *fruit*, having moſt reſemblance to that *genus*; his

* *For. Med. Review*, 1779, p. 129, with a chemical analyſis of the ſubſtance.
† Firſt publiſhed in *Spaniſh*, 1757. ‡ P. 871. § P. 422.

dry

PLACE AND MANNERS.

The *Brown Pelican* is very common in many parts of the coaſts of *America*; and no where more ſo than in the *Weſt India Iſlands*, *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, &c. Alſo in great plenty in the *Bay of Campeachy*, and as low as *Carthagena*. In ſummer found as far north as *Hudſon's Bay*. When fiſhing in the water is ſufficiently active; but having filled the *pouch*, and retired to the rocks to fill its belly, is obſerved to be to a degree ſtupid and ſenſeleſs, remaining without motion for hours together, with the bill reſting on the breaſt, half aſleep; when it is no uncommon thing for a perſon to ſteal upon one unawares, and ſeize it by the neck without reſiſtance.

Whether this, or any other of the *brown Pelicans*, be merely the *young* of the *white*, is not for us to determine: many authors aver it, while others are doubtful or ſilent on the ſubject. That the brown ones are ſmaller than the white is true; and that likewiſe ſome are ſeen of mixed colours, ſeeming to prove the change from one colour to the other; and *Sonnerat* even goes farther, by ſuppoſing that the white ones become *roſe-coloured*, when arrived at old age. But however this matter may turn out, nothing but a long ſeries of obſervations, made during a number of years, will determine the point, it being a *long-lived* bird: on this account we ſhall not

dry ſpecimen wanting alſo the *flowers*.—As to the viſcid and elaſtic quality poſſeſſed by the above *juice*, we find it not peculiar to that alone, ſince we learn that the juices of ſeveral other trees * poſſeſs the ſame, and whereby, uſed as birdlime, the natives are enabled to entangle and ſecure *Peacocks* and other large birds.

* Cecropia Peltata.—Ficus Indica & religioſa.—*Lin.*——See *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxxi. p. 376. and vol. ii. p. 671. of this work.

heſitate to continue here as ſpecies, thoſe mentioned as ſuch by former authors, till new and ſufficient lights ſhall have enabled future writers to unite them with confidence.

Le Pelican brun de l'Iſle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 91. t. 53.

4. MANILLA P.

THIS is exactly like the *roſe-coloured Pelican*, except in the plumage being wholly of a brown-colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Manilla* with the above-mentioned. Mr. *Sonnerat* ſuſpects both theſe to be the ſame, but the one here deſcribed not yet come to full age, as is the caſe in the *Flamingo*, *Scarlet Ibis*, and ſome others. Both theſe make the neſt on the ground, and ſeem very unwieldy while on land; yet at times fly very high. Their fleſh is rank and bad. PLACE AND MANNERS.

Le Pelican des Philippines, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 527. 3. pl. 46.

5. PHILIPPINE P.

THIS is nearly four feet and a quarter in length. The bill fourteen inches long, the colour reddiſh white, with a few ſpots of brown on the ſides of the upper mandible: the bare ſpace round the eyes of the colour of the bill: the pouch very pale: the head and neck are whitiſh: from the hind head to the back is a ſtripe of feathers ſomewhat longer than the reſt, mixed white and brown; thoſe of the hind head ſtill longer, ſo as to form a creſt; the feathers of all theſe parts very ſoft and ſilky: the upper part of the back and ſcapulars cinereous grey: the lower part of the neck, the breaſt, and under parts, the lower part of the back, and rump, white: the wing coverts cinereous grey, DESCRIPTION.

grey, with the ſhafts and margins white; the outer greater ones, and baſtard wing, darker, almoſt black: quills duſky black; the baſe of many of the ſecondaries white: tail compoſed of eighteen feathers, colour greyiſh white; all but the two middle ones white on the inner webs at the baſe; ſhafts black: legs red.

PLACE. This inhabits the *Philippine Iſlands*, and is probably the bird known there by the name of *Alcatraz**. The natives ſay that the ſkin of the breaſt, dreſſed with the feathers on, has a ſweet ſmell; and, being worn on the ſtomach of any one afflicted with the *aſthma*, proves a remedy for the ſame.

6. ✣ RED-BACKED P.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a large *Swan*: length five feet. Bill thirteen inches long, formed as in other *Pelicans*, and of a pale dirty yellow: ſpace round the eyes, and pouch, the ſame; the laſt reaches eight inches down the neck: the hind head is creſted, ſome of the feathers four inches in length: the head and neck dirty browniſh white: the back of a fine pale reddiſh cinnamon-colour: the wing coverts like the neck, but darker: ſcapulars pale greyiſh lead-colour: leſſer quills not unlike the wing coverts, but the ends dark grey and the ſhafts black: prime quills black: tail of a deep grey, the ſhafts white at the baſe, and black towards the ends: the belly, thighs, under wing coverts, and vent, like the back, but much paler: the feathers of the breaſt, wing coverts, and lower part of the neck, are long, narrow, and pointed, eſpecially thoſe of the breaſt: the legs are yellow.

This bird was ſent to me by Mr. *Lewis*, *navy ſurgeon*, who informed me that he had it alive from the governor of one of

* *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. xxiii. p. 1394, N° 40.

our

our forts on the *Gold Coaſt*, where it had been kept tame for a long time, and was reckoned a ſcarce bird, by reaſon of being creſted. Like others of its race, it was very voracious: an experiment was tried how many *fiſh* it could take into the bill, and numbers of different ſizes were laid before the bird on the ground: it firſt attempted to take up one of ten pounds, but the bill would by no means raiſe it from the ground; it then picked up as far as ten of the others, each weighing a pound, and ſtowed them carefully in the bag, arranging them along-ſide each other, with the heads towards the throat; and after this trudged off very ſtately, with the bag hanging down to his feet. The pouch held about two gallons of water.

Charles-Town Pelican, *Arct. Zool.* N° 507.

7. CHARLES-TOWN P.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Canada Gooſe*. Colour of the plumage duſky above; white on the breaſt and belly; with a pouch capable of holding numbers of gallons of liquids*.

PLACE.

Theſe abound in the bay of *Charles-Town*, in *America*, where they are continually fiſhing.

7. VARIETIES.

TWO ſpecimens of birds ſimilar to the above, if not the ſame, are in the *Hunterian Muſeum*. The ſize correſponds: the length four feet. Bill thirteen inches long, and differs from many in having that part of the upper mandible which is next the baſe almoſt cylindrical, and not flat, though ſpreading out conſiderably near the end: the plumage brown above: head,

* *Arct. Zool.*

neck, and under parts, browniſh white: the lower half of the back, in one ſpecimen, ſtriped black and duſky white; the feathers narrow, and edged with the laſt colour: in the other, the back of a plain colour: the bag in both of an enormous ſize, taking up the greateſt part of the neck before: at the hind part of it, the whole length, the feathers much longer than the reſt; though the nape of the neck, or back part of the *head*, were not at all creſted.

PLACE. Theſe laſt were brought from *Cayenne*.

8.
+ROUGH-BILLED P.

Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE between a *Gooſe* and a *Swan:* length four feet ſix inches. Bill thirteen inches, ſhaped as in other *Pelicans*, with the addition of ſome ſingular protuberances on the top of the upper mandible; from the baſe of which, for above ſeven inches, the ſurface is plain, as in other *Pelicans*; at this part an elevated ridge begins, of about an inch and a half in height, and one-third of an inch in thickneſs; this continues about an inch and a half on the bill, and then other ſmaller ones take riſe, of different ſizes, and continue growing ſmaller in an abrupt manner to the end of the bill; the colour of the bill and ridge is reddiſh yellow, here and there inclining more to red: the under mandible and pouch as in other ſpecies; but on each ſide, about the middle of the firſt, is a black ſpot the ſize of a *ſilver penny*, and the bag is ſtreaked with fine lines of black, which are pretty numerous on the fore part of it, moſt ſo next the end of the bill: the plumage of the bird is wholly of a pure white, except the greater quills, which are black: at the hind head the feathers are greatly elongated,

elongated, forming a creſt of four inches and a half in length: the legs are black.

This ſpecies (for we eſteem it as diſtinct) is found in ſome parts of *America*. We have only ſeen three ſpecimens, two of which were brought from *Hudſon's Bay*, and the third from *New York*; but Mr. *Pennant* mentions its having been alſo ſent from *South Carolina*. The moſt perfect ſpecimen is in the *Leverian Muſeum*: that in mine has the elevated part of the bill injured in many places, but ſufficient to ſhew the original ſtate. A third, in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, has the ridged part reduced to a mere *fibrous tuft*, the reſt having been beaten off: hence we may conclude, that nature has intended this additional ridge for defence; and, as it is compoſed of full as hard a texture as the reſt of the bill, nothing but repeated and violent blows could have been able to produce the breaches made in my ſpecimen, and eſpecially the total deſtruction of ſhape ſeen in that of the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

PLACE.

Pelecanus aquilus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 216. 2.

9. FRIGATE P.

La Fregate, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 506. 6. pl. 43. fig. 2. A.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 381.—*Pernet. Voy.* i. p. 125.—*Hiſt. Louiſ.* ii. p. 118.

La grande Fregate de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 961.

Fregata Avis, *Raii Syn.* p. 153.

Rabihorcado, *Raii Syn.* p. 192. 15.—*Will. Orn.* p. 395. pl. 77.—*Ulloa's Voy.* ii. p. 304.

Man of War Bird, *Brown Jam.* p. 483.—*Damp. Voy.* i. p. 49. pl. in vol. iii. part 2. p. 99.

Frigate Bird, *Albin*, iii. pl. 80.—*Gen. Birds*, p. 67. pl. 16.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE, in the body, of a large *Fowl*: length three feet: breadth fourteen. The bill is ſlender, five inches long, and much curved

at the point; colour duſky; from the baſe a reddiſh dark-coloured ſkin ſpreads on each ſide of the head, taking in the eyes: from the under mandible hangs a large membranaceous bag attached ſome way down the throat, as in the *Pelican*, and applied to the ſame uſes; the colour of this a fine deep red, ſprinkled on the ſides with a few ſcattered feathers: the whole plumage is brownish black, except the wing coverts, which have a rufous tinge: the tail is long, and much forked; the outer feathers eighteen inches or more in length; the middle ones from ſeven to eight: the legs are ſmall, all the toes webbed together, and the webs deeply indented; the colour of them duſky red.

FEMALE. The *female* differs in wanting the membranaceous pouch under the chin; and in having the belly white: in other things is greatly like the *male*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The *Frigate Pelican*, or *Man of War Bird**, as it is by ſome called, is chiefly, if not wholly, met with between the *tropics*, and ever out at ſea, being only ſeen on the wing. It is uſual with other birds, when fatigued with flying, to reſt themſelves on the ſurface of the water; but nature, from the exceeding length of wing ordained to this, has made the riſing therefrom utterly impoſſible, at leaſt writers not only ſo inform us, but every one whom we have talked with avers the ſame; though perhaps this is no defect of nature, as it ſcarcely ſeems to require much reſt; at leaſt, from the length of wing, and its apparent eaſy gliding motion (much like that of the *Kite)* it appears capable of ſuſtaining

* It is alſo called *Tailleur*, or *Taylor*, by the *French*, from the motion of its tail repreſenting a *pair of ſhears* when opened; and when on the wing it opens and ſhuts them frequently, in the manner of uſing that inſtrument.—*Ulloa, Voy.* ii. p. 304.

very

very long flights; for it is often ſeen above an hundred *, and not unfrequently above two hundred † leagues from land. It has indeed been known to ſettle on the maſts of ſhips; but this is not a frequent circumſtance, though it will often approach near, and hover about the top-maſt flag ‡. Sometimes it ſoars ſo high in the air as to be ſcarcely viſible, yet at other times approaches the ſurface of the ſea, where, hovering at ſome diſtance, the moment it ſpies a *fiſh*, it darts down on it with the utmoſt rapidity, and ſeldom without ſucceſs, flying upwards again as quick as it deſcended ||. It is alſo ſeen to attack *Gulls* and other birds which have caught a *fiſh*, when it obliges them to diſgorge it, and they take care to ſeize it before it falls into the water. Is an enemy to the *Flying Fiſh*; for, on their being attacked beneath by the *Dolphin*, and other voracious *fiſh*, to eſcape their jaws theſe ſemi-volatiles leap out of the water in cluſters, making uſe of their long *fins* as *wings* to buoy them up in the *air*, which they are enabled to do ſo long as they remain wet; but the moment they become dry are uſeleſs, and drop into their proper element again: during their flight the *Frigate* darts in among the ſhoal, and ſeizes one or two at leaſt. Theſe birds know the exact place where the *fiſh* are to riſe, from the bubbling of the water, which directs them to the ſpot §; in this they are accompanied by *Gulls* and other birds, who act in concert with them.

Theſe birds, though not uncommon every where within the

* *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 47.—*Id. Obſ.* p. 211.

† *Hiſt. Barbad.* p. 86.—As far as four hundred. *Pernetty.*

‡ *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 81.

|| *Dampier.*—He obſerves, that they do not take their prey in the bill.

§ *Hiſt. Barbad.* p. 86.

tropics,

tropics, yet are leſs frequent in ſome places than others. Were ſeen by *Cook* in 30½ deg. In the old route of navigators mentioned frequently, as being met with at *Aſcenſion Iſland*, *Ceylon*, *Eaſt Indies*, and *China* *. *Dampier* ſaw them in greateſt plenty in the *Iſland* of *Aves* in the *Weſt Indies*. Our later navigators talk of them as frequenting various places of the *South Sea*, about the *Marqueſas*, *Eaſter Iſles*, and *New Caledonia* †, alſo at *Otaheite*, though at this laſt place not in ſuch plenty as in many others. Are ſaid to make the neſt on trees, if any within a proper diſtance, otherwiſe on the rocks ‡. Lay one or two eggs, of a fleſh-colour, marked with crimſon ſpots. The young birds are covered with greyiſh white down: legs of the ſame colour: and the bill white.

10. + LESSER FRIGATE P.

La petite Fregate, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 509. 7.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. pl. 30.
Man of War Bird, *Edw.* pl. 309.

DESCRIPTION. + THIS is leſs than the laſt, and meaſures only two feet nine inches in length: extent from wing to wing five feet and a half. The bill five inches long, and red; the baſe of it, and bare ſpace round the eye, of the ſame colour; the noſtrils are ſufficiently apparent, and appear near the baſe; ſhape of the bill as in the larger one: the head, hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body and wings, are ferruginous brown: the throat, fore part

* Thought by *Oſbeck* to be one of the ſorts of birds uſed in fiſhing by the *Chineſe*.

† *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 588.—*Id.* ii. p. 433.

‡ *Dampier.*—Known to build in quantities on a ſmall iſland contiguous to *Guadaloupe.*—*Hiſt. des Oiſ.* note *(ſſ)*.

of the neck, and breaſt, white: tail greatly forked, as in the other: legs of a dirty yellow.

In my collection is a bird very ſimilar to this, if not the ſame: general colour of the plumage a full black: breaſt and belly mottled with aſh-colour: the inner ridge of the wing the ſame: the bill has the long furrow, as is ſeen in the greater one; but the noſtrils are ſufficiently apparent, being about half an inch in length, rather broader at that part which is near the baſe. This has a large red pouch at the chin and throat, as in the former ſpecies. It is moſt likely that mine is the *male* bird, as others, ſuſpected to be of the oppoſite ſex, have little or no traces of the jugular pouch*. Some have ſuppoſed that the greater and leſſer *Frigates* are the ſame bird, in different periods of age.

II. WHITE-HEADED FR. P.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a large *Duck*: length near three feet. Bill five inches long; colour duſky, except at the tip, where it is very pale, nearly white; both mandibles are hooked: the ſides of the head covered with feathers: the head, and fore part of the neck, are white, finiſhing in a point on the laſt: the breaſt and belly are alſo white: except theſe, the reſt of the plumage is brown: the tail forked: legs reddiſh brown.

This is in the *Hunterian Muſeum*. In the ſame collection I obſerve one very like it, with the head and half the neck all round white, paſſing on the fore part down the breaſt, and ending between the legs: ſides of the body, and the vent, brown; which, as

* This ſuppoſition ſeems juſtified from a pair in the *Hunterian Muſeum*, in both of which the plumage is wholly black; the one has a large pouch, the other deſtitute of it.

in

in the other, is the general colour of the reſt of the plumage: legs reddiſh brown: middle toes ſerrated: neither of theſe were bare on the ſides of the head, nor had any appearance of a pouch on the under mandible. Not far different from the above is one mentioned by *Oſbeck* *. In his bird the *cere* at the baſe of the bill (he ſays) is blue, and extends to the eyes; the temples, or ſides of the head, being *naked:* the tongue large, almoſt trifid at the top; the corner at the bottom ſplit: the head, fore part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, white: the general colour of the reſt of the plumage black: tail forked, giving the idea of a pair of *ſciſſars:* legs black.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This he met with at the *Iſle of Aſcenſion*, where it is very tame, and does not appear to be afraid of *mankind*. He ſuppoſes it incapable of fiſhing for itſelf, as he obſerved it to be on the watch till ſome other bird had caught a *fiſh*; which it immediately purſued, and obliged the ſucceſsful captor to render up his prey, by returning it by the mouth, on which this depredator ſeized the *fiſh*, and ceaſed further perſecution.

12. PALMERSTON FR. P.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH three feet two inches. Bill five inches and a half long, and hooked at the end, as in the *Corvorant:* colour black; ſpace round the eyes well feathered: the upper part of the head, neck, and body, brown, with a greeniſh gloſs: the wing coverts neareſt the body dark gloſſy green: fore part of the neck mottled brown and white; the reſt of the under parts white: vent black: tail forked; the ſhafts of all the feathers white: legs duſky black; the middle claw ſerrated on the inſide.

* *Voy.* ii. p. 87.—*Amœn. Acad.* iv. p. 238. N° 7.

Inhabits

Inhabits the iſland of *Palmerſton*, in the *South Seas*. In the collection of Sir *Joſeph Banks*. PLACE.

Pelecanus Carbo, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 216. 3.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 145.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 98.—*Brun.* N° 120, 122.—*Muller*, N° 146, 148.—*Georgi Reiſe*, p. 169.—*Friſch.* t. 187.—*Nov. Com. Petr.* iv. p. 423.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 57. 13. CORVORANT.

Le Cormoran, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 511. 1. pl. 45.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 310. pl. 26.—*Pl. Enl.* 927.

Cormorant, *Raii Syn.* p. 122. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 329. pl. 63.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 81.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 291.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 509.

Lev. Muſ.

SIZE of a *Gooſe*, but more ſlender: length as far as three feet, or even more: breadth four feet two inches: weight ſeven pounds. The bill is duſky, three inches and a half long; the upper mandible hooked at the end, and a furrow runs longitudinally from the baſe great part of its length, but no appearance of noſtrils; the under mandible is covered with a kind of yellowiſh green *cere*, extending under the chin and throat, and forming there a kind of pouch, and from thence extends backwards, and paſſes round the eyes: the irides are green: the top of the head, and part of the neck, are black, variegated with perpendicular lines of white; at the back part the feathers are longer than the reſt, forming a ſhort creſt: the throat white, paſſing upwards behind the eyes: the lower part of the neck, the breaſt, and all the under parts, greeniſh black; over the thighs a large patch of white: the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, are of a browniſh colour, reflecting in different lights purple and green; each feather margined with black; the ſecond quills nearly the ſame as DESCRIPTION.

the wing coverts; the prime quills duſky black: the tail the ſame, much rounded in ſhape, and conſiſts of fourteen feathers: legs black.

We find a remark in the *Britiſh Zoology*, that the *chin* of the *male* is white, and in that ſex there is alſo a ſhort, looſe, pendent creſt at the hind head, with a large patch of white feathers over the *thighs*; but this perhaps is not peculiar, ſince we have been informed, that a ſpecimen with all the laſt-named markings has proved, on diſſection, to be a *female* *. May we not therefore, with ſome propriety, rather conclude that the above diſtinctions are thoſe of the birds in their higheſt adult ſtate; and that the various other differences in plumage are thoſe of the younger ſtages? We have obſerved many birds called *Corvorants*, but none had the white on the thighs, except thoſe with the *ſtreaked heads:* in the others, moſt of them had white, more or leſs, under the chin and ſides of the head beneath the eyes; many of them with ſome portion of white on the breaſt and belly, even to the laſt being wholly white, though in others the under parts were all black; and in one ſpecimen, in the *Leverian Collection*, the middle of the *hind head* and *nape* had a narrow ſeries of *long* feathers ſerving as a creſt.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This ſpecies is found in *England*, and in many places of the old continent; on the ſhores of the *Caſpian Sea* is ſeen ſometimes in immenſe flocks; frequent in the *Lake Baikal*; is mentioned as inhabiting the *Cape of Good Hope*; alſo common in *China*, the *Philippine Iſles*, *New Holland*, *New Zealand*, and other parts. It is found in many parts of the continent of *America*, being met with in *Hudſon's Bay*, *New York*, and from thence as low at

* Mr. *Tunſtall.*

leaſt

leaſt as *Carolina:* at the laſt place ſeen, eſpecially in *March* and *April*, when the *Herrings* run up the creeks, at which time they may be obſerved ſitting on the *logs* of *wood* which fall into the water, waiting for the paſſing by of the *fiſh* *. Our laſt voyagers met with it in *Nootka Sound* †.

The *Corvorant*, or what has been termed ſuch, is ſaid to be frequently made uſe of by the *Chineſe* for *fiſhing* ‡, of which ſome *fiſhermen* keep ſeveral for that purpoſe, and get a good livelihood by it; and this circumſtance, we are told, may now be ſeen by thoſe who viſit the *Chineſe empire*. A *ring* placed round the neck hinders the bird from ſwallowing; its natural appetite joins with the will of its maſter, and it inſtantly dives at the word of command; when, unable to gorge down the *fiſh* it has taken, it returns to the keeper, who ſecures it for him: *ſometimes*, if the *fiſh* be too big for one to manage, two will act in concert, one taking it by the head and the other by the tail.

The training up *Corvorants* for *fiſhing*, we are told, was once in practice in *England*, tying a *leather thong* round the neck inſtead

* *Arct. Zool.—Lawſon's Carolina.* † *Cook's laſt Voy.* vol. ii. p. 297.

‡ "Il reſſemble aſſez un *Corbeau*, mais le cou eſt fort long, & le bec long, "crochu, & pointu: c'eſt une eſpece de *Cormorans* qu'ils dreſſent à la pêche du "poiſſon, à peu près comme on dreſſe les *chiens* à prendre des *lievres*." *Du Hald. Chin.* vol. ii. p. 142. pl. in p. 162.—The figures of the birds in the plate are not very well expreſſed, but they ſeem rather to be thoſe of the *Corvorant* than any other.—*Oſbeck* mentions, that the *Chineſe* call it *Lou-foo*. According to his opinion, the prints give it greatly the appearance of the *Man of War*; but though he was at ſome pains to procure the *bird* itſelf, he could not: he obſerves, that this way of fiſhing is uſed at *Macao*, and that it is very expenſive; its price is ſettled, and is ſaid to amount very often to fifty tale: the fiſherman pays a certain ſum of money as an annual contribution. *Voy.* ii. p. 35.

of a *ring*, keeping them in the houſe with due care, as is uſed in reſpect to the *Falcons*; but we do not believe that the practice has ever been very *common* in this *kingdom*, ſince it is not noticed by authors in *general*, as it muſt have been, if in *frequent* uſe. *Willughby*, who mentions the circumſtance *, quotes, in the margin, his authority, from *Faber*'s notes on *Recchus*'s animals; but on inſpecting the paſſage alluded to †, we are merely told, that ſome *Corvorants*, which had been trained for fiſhing, were ſent, along with a *Vulture*, as a preſent from *England* to the *king* of *France*; that they were hood-winked till they were let off to fiſh, in the manner of the *Falcon*, and would fetch *Trouts* out of the *river* very dexterouſly. However, that they were now and then uſed is plain, both from the above paſſage, as well as what we learn from the *Br. Zoology* ‡. A circumſtance is likewiſe mentioned

* "When they come to the rivers, they take off their *hoods*, and, having tied "a *leather thong* round the lower part of their *necks*, that they may not ſwallow "down the *fiſh* they catch, they throw them into the river. They preſently dive "under water, and there for a long time (with wonderful ſwiftneſs) purſue the "*fiſh*, and when they have caught them, they ariſe preſently to the top of the "water, and preſſing the *fiſh* lightly with their bills, they ſwallow them, till "each bird hath in this manner ſwallowed five or ſix fiſhes; then their keepers "call them to the *fiſt*, to which they readily fly, and, little by little, one after "another, vomit up all their *fiſh*, a little bruiſed with the nip they gave them "with their bills. When they have done fiſhing, ſetting the birds on ſome "high place, they looſe the ſtring from their necks, leaving the paſſage to the "ſtomach free and open, and for their reward they throw them part of their "prey they have caught, to each perchance one or two fiſhes, which they by the "way, as they are falling in the air, will catch moſt dexterouſly in their mouths." *Will. Orn.* p. 329.

† See *Hernand. Mexic.* p. 693.

‡ *Whitelock* tells us, "that he had a caſt of them *manned* like *Hawks*, and "which

tioned by *Swammerdam* *, who ſeems to imply that the birds were not taught in *England*, but imported from other parts; and gives the method of fiſhing with them much to the ſame purport as related by us above.

The *Corvorant* is ſufficiently common in this kingdom, but more eſpecially the *northern* part of it; it is likewiſe very frequent on the *continent*, on all the *northern* ſhores, quite to *Kamtſchatka* †; in *Greenland* it remains the whole year, and builds on the tops of the *crags*, laying three or more pale green eggs, the ſize of thoſe of a *Gooſe*; but theſe prove ſo very fœtid and diſguſting, that the *Greenlanders* will ſcarce ever eat them. Often ſeen in flocks on the inacceſſible parts of the rocks, and is in general a very wary bird, yet at times is unaccountably torpid or heedleſs; for after a full ſurfeit of *fiſh*, or when aſleep, will ſuffer a *net* to be thrown over it, or a *nooſe* put round its neck, ſo as to be eaſily taken. About twenty-five years ſince one of theſe perched upon the *caſtle* at *Carliſle*, and ſoon afterwards removed to the *cathedral*, where it was ſhot at upwards of twenty times without effect; at length a perſon got upon the *cathedral*, fired at, and killed it. In another inſtance, a flock of fifteen or twenty perched, at the duſk of the evening, in a tree on the banks of the *River Eſk*, near *Netherby*,

" which would come to hand. He took much pleaſure in them; and relates, " that the beſt he had was one preſented him by Mr. WOOD, *Maſter of the Cor-* " *vorants to* CHARLES I."—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 610.

* *Biblia Naturæ* (at the end of his *Introduction to the Hiſt. of Bees*). See *Engl. Tranſl.* Part i. p. 193.

† On the borders of the river *Don*, and the lakes of *Ruſſia* adjoining, are common, and build in *trees*, five or ſix neſts together on one tree; theſe are large, compoſed of *ſticks* and *roots*. *Dec. Ruſſ.* i. p. 164.—They ſometimes make the neſts in trees in this kingdom, along with *Herons*.

the ſeat of Sir *James Graham*. A perſon who ſaw them ſettle, fired at random at them in the dark ſix or ſeven times, without either killing any, or frightening them away; ſurpriſed at this, he came again at *day-light*, and killed one of them, when the reſt took wing *. It moſtly frequents the neighbourhood of the *ſea*, for the ſake of fiſhing, which it does by diving after its prey; and is obſerved now and then to take the *fiſh* out of the bill with the *claws*, in order to aſſiſt its flight. The ſkin is very tough, and is uſed by the *Greenlanders* for *garments*; they alſo ſometimes eat the fleſh; and the ſkin of the *jaws*, like others of this claſs, ſerves them for bladders to buoy up their ſmaller kinds of *fiſhing darts*.

14. + COMMON SHAG.

Pelecanus graculus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 217. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 146.—*Brun.* N° 121.—*Muller*, N° 147.
Le petit Cormoran, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 516. 2.
——————— ou le Nigaud, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 319.
Shagge, or Crane, *Raii Syn.* p. 123. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 330. pl. 63.
The Shag, *Arct. Zool.* N° 508.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH two feet ſix inches: extent three feet eight: weight four pounds. Head and neck black, gloſſed like ſilk with green: the back and coverts of the wings of the ſame colour, edged with purpliſh black: belly duſky and dull; the middle cinereous: tail conſiſting of twelve feathers, duſky gloſſed with green: legs black: middle claw ſerrated.

PLACE AND MANNERS. *Shags* frequent ſeveral parts of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; alſo *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Iceland*; and are ſaid to build in trees, in

* Dr. *Heyſham*.

the manner of *Corvorants*; were obſerved particularly to do ſo in the wood of *Sevenhuys*, near *Leyden*, in *Holland*, ſo long as the trees remained *. The eggs are long and white †. It is ſaid to be a very ſtupid bird when on ſhore, but difficult to ſhoot while in the *water*: ſwims with the head erect, the body almoſt immerſed in the water, and when a *gun* is diſcharged at it, the moment it ſees the flaſh immediately darts under water.

In the account of the *Shag* given by *Willughby*, as alſo that of *Briſſon*, the chin is ſaid to be white, and the under parts more or leſs inclining to aſh-colour. *Linnæus* obſerves, that the *Shag* agrees with the *Corvorant* in all things, except in being ſmaller; and ſays, that the whole under ſide, from the chin to the thighs, is marked with teſtaceous white ſpots: he likewiſe ſuppoſes the probability of this bird proving a young *Corvorant* ‡. We believe, however, that the *Corvorant* and *Shag* are diſtinct birds, not at all related to each other; and indeed the firſt having fourteen feathers in the tail, and the other but twelve, ſeems to decide the matter indiſputably, were there no other circumſtance to prove it. It is therefore not improbable that the difference of deſcriptions in the above-named authors has merely ariſen from their having taken them from the younger *Corvorants*, which vary exceedingly. OBSERVATIONS.

* *Book of Nature*, part i. p. 193. † *Ray*. *Willughby*.

‡ *Linnæus* ſeparates the *Pelican* genus into two diviſions; the one with the edges of the mandible *ſerrated*, the other *ſmooth*; but by miſtake the ſeparation takes place before his *Graculus* or *Shag*, whereas it ſhould not have done ſo till after the deſcription of that bird, or before the *Pelecanus Baſſanus*.—See *Syſt. Nat.* i. p. 217.

Pelecanus

15. CRESTED SH.

Pelecanus criſtatus, *Faun. Groenl.* N° 58.—*Brun.* 123.
Creſted Shag, *Arct. Zool.* N° 583. A.—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 292. pl. 102. *Lew. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SOMEWHAT ſmaller than the laſt; length two feet three inches: breadth three feet ſix: weight three pounds and three quarters. The bill is four inches long, narrow, duſky, and hooked at the end: irides fine green: on each ſide the head a long tuft of duſky feathers reaching beyond the crown, forming a fine creſt: the head, neck, and lower part of the back, fine gloſſy green: the upper part of the back and wing coverts the ſame, edged with purpliſh black: belly duſky: tail of a duſky green, conſiſting of twelve feathers: legs duſky black.

PLACE. This inhabits *Great Britain*, and the vaſt precipices about *Holyhead*; alſo *Norway*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*; but in the latter not very common. Mr. *Pennant* obſerves, that he met with ſeveral *Shags* in the *Hebrides*, but ſaw none with the *creſt*; hence we may ſuppoſe it to be ſomewhat rare.

16. VIOLET SH.

Violet Corvorant, *Arct. Zool.* p. 584. B.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is ſaid to be wholly black, gloſſed with violet. The ſize not mentioned.

PLACE. Found about *Kamtſchatka* and the iſles. One greatly ſimilar to this is in the *Leverian Muſeum:* the colour of plumage, and ſize, as above-mentioned; but the top of the head is furniſhed with a long pointed creſt, ſtanding upright.

Red-faced

Red-faced Corvorant, *Arct. Zool.* p. 584. C.
Urile, *Hiſt. Kamtſch.* p. 157.

17. RED-FACED SH.

THIS is ſomewhat leſs than the *Corvorant:* length two feet ten inches. Bill three inches and a half long; the baſe of a reddiſh green, the end black: round the eye a bare ſkin of a reddiſh colour: head and neck dark blackiſh green; on the middle of the neck before a few ſlender white narrow feathers, thinly interſperſed among the others, many of them two inches and a half in length: back and wings duſky black, but gloſſy; the back has alſo a gloſs of green in ſome lights, with here and there a white ſlender feather: the belly is wholly black: on each ſide of the rump a large patch of white feathers: tail ſix inches in length, conſiſting of twelve feathers: colour of the quills black: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Kamtſchatka,* chiefly about the rocky and craggy places on the ſea coaſts, in which places it builds the neſt in *June.* The eggs are the ſize of a *Hen*'s, of a green colour, and very ill-taſted; notwithſtanding which the natives think it worth while to climb the rocks for them at the hazard of their lives. Like others of the genus it feeds on *fiſh,* ſwallowing them whole. Flies well and ſwiftly; but riſes with difficulty from the ground. While ſitting on the rocks ſaid to be very ſtupid, and not eaſily rouſed; hence the natives catch them eaſily, by means of *nets* thrown over them, or nooſes at the end of long *poles*; and not unfrequently theſe ſilly birds ſuffer themſelves to be taken one after another to the very laſt. As a food, every one but a *Kamtſchadale* muſt abhor it, yet this nation think it very PLACE AND MANNERS.

tolerable, whether owing to the method of cooking or not is not ſo certain: their method is to roaſt it in holes in the earth, whole, without plucking off the feathers, or taking out the entrails, and after it is done enough they ſkin and eat it. It is ſaid to have no tongue; yet it is averred that it cries morning and evening, not greatly unlike the blowing of a *trumpet*. By ſome this bird has been called the *Sea Raven* *.

18. SPOTTED SH. Pl. CIV.

Creſted Shag, *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 151. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Shag:* length two feet, or more. Bill three inches long, of a pale blueiſh lead-colour; in ſome yellow; the tip hooked: round the eyes bare, and of a duſky red: the chin, throat, and fore part of the neck, are nearly black; as are the forehead, hind part of the neck, and beginning of the back: juſt over the forehead ariſe ſome long feathers, forming a pointed creſt; and at the hind part of the head a ſecond, not unlike the firſt, but rather longer, ſome of the feathers meaſuring an inch and a half: juſt over the eye begins a line of white, which paſſes down on each ſide of the neck quite to the wing, and growing broader as it proceeds downwards: the middle of the back, and the wings, are of a browniſh aſh-colour, each feather tipped at the end with a round ſpot of black, largeſt on the wing coverts, but no where bigger than a ſmall pea: quills not ſpotted: from the middle of the back to the end of the tail, and from between the legs to the vent, black gloſſed with green: tail three inches in length, rounded at the end; that and the quills plain black: legs

* *Hiſt. Kamtſch.*

Spotted Pelican.

deep brown, or black. In ſome ſpecimens the bill is reddiſh, and the legs dull yellow: the chin white, covered with feathers, and deſtitute of creſt: the feathers of the ſides near the vent ſtreaked with white: thighs black: the ſtripe on each ſide of the neck not ſo diſtinct; and the black on the neck leſs pure. Whether this conſtitutes the difference of ſex muſt be left to future obſervation. In other birds I obſerve the creſt as in the firſt-deſcribed; but the diſtenſible pouch of the throat not bare, and ſeemingly much leſs capacious. I have likewiſe obſerved one with the white on the ſides of the neck not paſſing above half the length of it.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits *New Zealand*, and builds among the rocks; met with principally in *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, where it is known by the name of *Pa-degga-degga*.

Lev. Muſ.

19. CARUNCULATED SH.

ALMOST the ſize of the laſt. Bill duſky: ſides of the head bare of feathers: between the bill and eye much caruncu- DESCRIPTION. lated, and red; the reſt of the ſpace round the eye aſh-colour; the orbits of a fine mazarine blue, and elevated; and over the eye is a tubercle larger than the reſt: the irides are whitiſh, or very pale brown: the head ſomewhat flat on the ſides, and the crown rather full of feathers: the top of the head, and ſides of it, the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, the wings, and tail, are black, except a longiſh patch of white on the wing coverts: the forehead, chin, and all beneath, white: the legs are fleſh-colour, or very pale brown.

PLACE. This inhabits *New Zealand*; found in *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, though not in plenty; but was met with by millions in *Staaten*

Land; and is ſaid by the voyagers to build in *towns*. By this is meant when they form themſelves into ſocieties, and take certain places to themſelves. They make the neſt near the edges of the cliffs, on the tops of the tufts of graſs *, which are flat and broad above, occaſioned by theſe birds building upon them from year to year.

20. MAGELLANIC SH.

Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH thirty inches. Bill three inches long, black: ſides of the head, and the chin, bare, and reddiſh; but the middle of the laſt is ſomewhat downy: the head and neck, as far as the breaſt, the back, wings, and tail, are of a deep black; the head and neck ſomewhat gloſſy, and the feathers of the firſt ſeem full, making that part appear larger than it really is; but the head is by no means creſted: behind each eye is a ſpot of white: the under parts, from the breaſt, are alſo white; and the ſide feathers under the wings ſtriped with white: thighs black: the quills and tail are deep black; the laſt cuneiform, and four inches in length: legs pale brown.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *Terra del Fuego*. Is alſo met with at *Staaten Land*; and is gregarious, like others of this genus. In *Chriſtmas Sound* build by thouſands among the rocks, chuſing ſuch places where they project over the ſea, or at leaſt where they riſe perpendicularly, that in caſe the young fall out, they may take no harm, dropping only into the water. Are ſaid to make holes in the

* Dactylis glomerata. *Lin.*—See *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 41.—This grows frequently four feet high, and is two or three times as much in breadth at top. The *Penguins* often take ſhelter beneath it.—*Id. Obſ.* p. 41.

rock,

rock, ſuitable to their purpoſe, of themſelves, or at leaſt enlarging the natural cavities ſo much, in the rock which is not of the hardeſt ſort, as to make room for their offspring in them. *Shags*, both in this as well other places unfrequented by man, are ſo tame as to be very little frightened at the report of a *gun*; for, on being fired at, though they were at firſt diſturbed, they immediately returned to the neſt, ſo as to make it a matter of no great difficulty to ſhoot them on the wing, as they moſtly flew but heavily *.

Lev. Muſ.

21. PIED SH. DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH two feet ſix inches. Bill four inches and a half, formed as in the *Shag*; the top of it duſky; the reſt of it, and bare ſpace about the eye, yellow: over the eyes a narrow ſtreak of a pale colour: the top of the head, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, are brown; the middle of the back, and wing coverts, paleſt; the margins of the laſt almoſt white, or very pale: the lower part of the back, rump, and thighs, very deep brown, nearly black: quills black; ſome of thoſe neareſt the body have pale tips: tail brown black, rounded in ſhape, and ſix inches or more in length; the outer margins and ſhafts white: the under parts, from the chin to the vent, wholly white: legs fleſh-colour: claws duſky.

The above deſcription is taken from a ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum*; ſimilar to which I obſerve one among the drawings of Sir *Joſeph Banks*. This differed in a few particulars:—the plumage much the ſame, except that in the brown parts the colour

* *Forſt Voy.* ii. p. 494, 495.

was

was univerſally of the ſame ſhade, but inclining to black: round the eye the ſkin was blueiſh; and the ſides of the head, as well as all the under parts, white: legs black.

PLACE. The above ſpecies inhabits *New Zealand*, and was met with frequent in *Queen Charlotte's Sound*. It builds in *trees*, on which a dozen or more are ſeen at once*. The egg is two inches and and a half long, rather ſmaller than that of a *Hen*, and of a pale blueiſh white.

22. TUFTED SH.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH two feet ten inches. Bill two inches and a half long; colour duſky yellow: round the eye bare: the head, and ſides above the eye, the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, black: the feathers on the top of the head very long, forming a pointed upright *tuft* or creſt, ſomewhat tending forwards: on the wing coverts is an oblong patch of white: and the under parts, from chin to vent, are alſo white: the tail is four inches and a half in length, rounded in ſhape, and compoſed of fourteen feathers: the legs pale yellow brown.

PLACE. This was brought with the others from *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, and is in the *Hunterian Muſeum*.

23. AFRICAN SH.

Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Teal*; length twenty inches. Bill hooked at the tip: round the eyes bare: colour of the upper mandible of a brown black; the reſt of the bill dirty yellowiſh white: the plu-

* Theſe are mentioned as being more common than the ſpotted ſort.—*Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 151.

mage

mage on the upper parts of the head and neck brown black: middle of the back and rump gloſſy black: ſcapulars and wing coverts blue grey, each feather margined all round, and tipped with black: the three firſt greater quills pale brown, inclining to cinnamon; the reſt brown black: ſecondaries as long as the quills, of a duſky black, edged with brown: the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers, is cuneiform in ſhape, the two middle feathers being ſeven inches long, the outer three inches and a half only; the four middle ones, and the outer on each ſide, are pale brown, the others black: the chin is white: fore part of the neck mottled duſky white and black: belly much the ſame, with a mixture of brown: legs black.

Inhabits *Africa*. PLACE.

Pelecanus pygmæus, *Pallas Trav.* ii. p. 712. N° 16. t. G. 24. DWARF SH.

THIS ſpecies is ſcarcely ſo big as a *Teal*. The bill, legs, and ſhape, exactly correſponding with thoſe of the *Shag*: the body black, with a caſt of green about the neck and breaſt: wing coverts obſcure brown, each feather margined with gloſſy black: about the eyes dotted with white, but the ſpots not very numerous: on the neck, breaſt, and ſides, are alſo a few ſcattered ſpots, which ariſe from pencils of very tender hairs of that colour, which are intermixed, and appear here and there among the feathers: the tail is compoſed of twelve feathers, is ſtiff, long, and cuneiform, as in the *Shag*. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is wholly brown, or of a dull black, and not ſpotted. FEMALE.

This

PLACE. This ſpecies is met with about the *Caſpian Sea*, among others of the genus; alſo on the river *Jaick*, about *Gurjef* *.

25. ← GANNET.

Pelecanus baſſanus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 217. 5.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 147.—*Brun.* N° 124.—*Muller*, N° 147.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 59.

Le Fou de Baſſan, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 503. pl. 44.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 376.—*Pl. Enl.* 278.

Sula Hoieri, *Raii Syn.* p. 123. 5 ?

Soland Gooſe, *Raii Syn.* p. 122. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 328. pl. 63.—*Albin*, i. pl. 86.

Gannet, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 293.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 510.

Br. Muſ. *Lev. Muſ.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Gooſe:* weight ſeven pounds: length near three feet: breadth ſix. Bill blueiſh aſh-colour; the length of it ſix inches; noſtrils placed in a furrow: inſide of the mouth black: a naked blue ſkin ſurrounds the eyes, and the baſe of the bill: the throat is bare, and the ſkin very dilatable, forming a pouch capable of containing five or ſix *Herrings:* irides yellowiſh: the general colour of the plumage is white; but the crown, and upper parts of the neck, at the back part, are buff-colour: the baſtard wing, and greater quills, black: the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers, and is cuneiform: the legs black, marked with a ſtripe of pea-green before: the claw of the middle toe pectinated, like that of the *Heron*.

The *male* and *female* are much alike.

The *young birds*, during the firſt year, are duſky, ſpeckled with white; one of which we ſuſpect the next-deſcribed to be.

PLACE AND MANNERS. The *Gannet* inhabits the colder parts of this kingdom, and

* *Dec. Ruſſ.* iii. p. 504.

more

more eſpecially ſeveral of the *northern* iſles, and in particular that of the *Baſs* in *Scotland*, whence the name. It generally firſt makes its appearance in *March*, and after making a circuit of the iſland, departs in *October* or *November* *. This race ſeems to be in purſuit after the *Herrings* and *Pilchards*, whoſe motions it watches; and the fiſherman knows the coming of theſe *fiſh* by the appearance of the *birds*. That this is the inducement ſeems probable, as they are likewiſe ſeen, in the month of *December*, as far ſouth as the coaſt of *Liſbon* and *Gibraltar*, plunging for *ſardinæ* †. The *Gannet* is alſo common on the coaſts of *Norway*, and thoſe of *Iceland*, and now and then met with on the ſouthern coaſts of *Greenland*. In *America*, found on the coaſts of *Newfoundland*, where it breeds; migrating in winter as far as *Carolina*. Said alſo to have been met with frequently by our ſeveral voyagers in many parts of the *ſouthern* ocean; but we are not clear whether the ſort meant by them is the *common Gannet* here treated of, or the leſſer one, below deſcribed ‡.

The neſt is compoſed of various matter, ſuch as *graſs* and *ſea-plants*, intermixed with any thing the bird finds floating on the water. It lays only one egg, which is white, rather leſs than that of a *Gooſe*; if this egg be taken away, the bird will lay a ſecond; and ſhould this be taken alſo, a third; but on the loſs of the laſt can furniſh no more that ſeaſon. The young *Gannets* are brought to *Edinburgh*, and ſold at twenty pence apiece, and, being roaſted, are ſerved up a little before dinner, by way of whet; but the inhabitants of the iſle of *St. Kilda* make theſe birds a great article

* According as the inhabitants take or leave the firſt egg. *Br. Zool.* † *Id.*

‡ See *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 10, 11.—*Hawkeſ. Voy.* ii. p. 382, 3. 439, 637, and other places.

of their food, and are ſaid to conſume annually no leſs than twenty-two thouſand ſix hundred *young birds*, beſides an amazing quantity of *eggs*: they preſerve both *eggs* and *fowls* in ſmall pyramidal ſtone buildings, covering them with *turf-aſhes* to preſerve them from moiſture. To procure theſe birds, the natives run great hazard, in being lowered down from the top of the *cliffs* by ropes, and not unfrequently periſh in the attempt *.

25. VAR. A. Le grand Fou, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 497. 2.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 372. Great Booby, *Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 86. (the head).

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about the ſize of a *Gooſe*, but the tail is longer. The bill a little more than five inches long, and of a grey brown: irides hazel: ſpace between the bill and eye bare of feathers, being covered only with a duſky ſkin: the head, neck, and breaſt, and all the upper parts, deep brown, marked with white ſpots; which are ſmall and more numerous on the head, and larger and fewer in number on the back and breaſt: the belly, and reſt of the under parts, dirty white: quills and tail brown: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſhores of *Florida*, where it is frequent. It appears to be no other than the young of the *Gannet*.

* For the above, as well as the general account of the manners, ſee *Br. Zool.* —for the method itſelf, ſee *Arct. Zool. Introd.* p. xxix. pl. IV.

Pelecanus

Pelecanus Piſcator, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 217.—*Amœn. Acad.* iv. p. 239. 8. β. (fœmina).—*Oſbeck. Voy.* i. p. 127. 26. LESSER G.

Le Fou blanc, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 501. 4.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 371.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a large *Duck:* length two feet ſeven inches. Bill five inches long, ſerrated on the edges, and reddiſh: ſpace between the bill and eyes naked, and of the ſame colour: throat naked, duſky black: general colour of the plumage white, except the greater wing coverts and quills, which are black: the ſcapulars are alſo black at the ends: the tail conſiſts of fourteen feathers; is cuneiform in ſhape; the baſe white, but black the reſt of their length: the legs red: the middle claw broad and ſerrated.

PLACE.

This ſpecies is ſaid to inhabit *China*, where it is called *Bubbi*; and is ſuppoſed to be one of the ſorts uſed by the *Chineſe* to catch *fiſh*, a ring being placed round the neck. Some birds have thoſe parts of a deep brown which in others are black.

The *male* is ſaid to be wholly black, with a hoary belly: bill and legs as in the other. But I much ſuſpect it to be the *brown Booby*, if not ſome other ſpecies, and not related at all to the *white* one. I am led to think this from a drawing of the laſt, the notes belonging to which obſerve, that it is common in the *Iſland of Aſcenſion*; and particularly mention, that there is no difference of plumage in either ſex.

27.
+ COMMON BOOBY.

Pelecanus Sula, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 218. 7.
Le Fou, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 495. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 368. pl. 29.
Anſeri Baſſano congener fuſca avis, *Raii Syn.* p. 191. 6.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 322. t. 271. fig. 2 *.
Booby, *Brown. Jam.* p. 481.—*Cateſb. Car.* i. pl. 87.
Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *leſſer Gannet:* length two feet ſix inches. The bill nearly four inches and a half long, toothed on the edges, and of a grey colour; baſe of it pale brown: ſpace round the eyes, and the chin, bare of feathers, and covered with a yellowiſh ſkin: irides pale grey: the head, neck, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, cinereous brown: the greater quills much the darkeſt: the tail browniſh at the end, and in ſhape greatly cuneiform: the breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent, white: legs pale yellow: claws grey.

Cateſby obſerves, that theſe vary; ſome have white bellies, and others not; and that there is no perceivable difference between *male* and *female*.

The *young birds* have the head and neck *white*, with a very ſlight tinge of *brown*; but may be diſtinguiſhed from having the feathers of thoſe parts downy and ſoft, and not of the uſual texture.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Bahama Iſlands*; and we believe likewiſe very common in many other parts of the world. Our ſpecimen came from *Cayenne*. It probably may be the ſort mentioned by *Dampier* as being ſo plentiful in the iſland of *Aves*, eight or nine leagues eaſt of *Buenos Ayres*, which is deſcribed as a very ſimple creature that will hardly go out of a man's way. Theſe are ſaid to build their neſts

neſts on the *ground* in ſuch places where no *trees* grow, but make them on the laſt whenever they can be found. The *fleſh* is black and fiſhy, yet is often eaten by the privateers. Is alſo met with in *New Guinea* *. This has been ſeen at *Kamtſchatka* †; is found in the *Ferroe Iſles*; and has alſo been met with on our own coaſts a few years ſince ‡.

Pelecanus fiber, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 218. 8. 28.
Le Fou brun, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 499. 3. pl. 43. fig. 1. BROWN B.
Le petit Fou brun, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 374.
Fou brun de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 974.
Anſeri Baſſano affinis, avis cinereo alba, a Booby, *Raii Syn.* p. 191. 5.—*Sloan. Jam.* i. Præf. p. 31. pl. 6. fig. 1.

SIZE bigger than a *Mallard:* length two feet or more. Bill three inches and three quarters, of a reddiſh colour, bent at the point, and ſomewhat ſerrated on the edges: ſpace about the eyes naked, and red: the general colour of the plumage is pale cinereous brown, darker on the back and ſcapulars, and paler on the under parts of the body: the rump, and upper and under tail coverts, pale grey: greater quills duſky aſh-colour: the tail conſiſts of fourteen feathers, and cuneiform in ſhape; the two middle feathers aſh-colour; the others the ſame, inclining to brown, with the tips grey: legs red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*, and other parts of *America*, as well as ſeveral of the *Weſt India Iſlands*; found alſo in *Africa*. PLACE.

* See *Voy.* Vol. iii. Part ii. pl. in p. 165. † *Ellis Nar.* ii. p. 189.
‡ *Arct. Zool.*—*Br. Zool.* ii. 619.

Le

29. LESSER B.

Le petit Fou, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 374.
Fou de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 973.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is the ſmalleſt of the *Boobies*, and meaſures in length ſcarcely eighteen inches. The bill is pretty ſtrait; and the ſpace round the eye not bare: the throat, breaſt, and belly, white: all the reſt of the plumage duſky black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*.

30. SPOTTED B.

Le Fou tacheté, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 375.—*Pl. Enl.* 986.

DESCRIPTION. IN this bird the bill is pale brown, towards the tip yellow: the plumage in general duſky brown, ſpotted with white throughout; the ſpots are ſmaller on the head, and largeſt on the back and wings: breaſt and belly white, waved and ſpotted with duſky brown: the wings remarkably ſhort, much more ſo than in any other of the known ſpecies: the quills and tail plain brown: legs pale brown.

PLACE. This inhabits *Cayenne*.

GENUS

GENUS XCV. TROPIC BIRD.

N° 1. Common Tr. B.
VAR. A.
VAR. B.
N° 2. Black-billed Tr. B.
3. Red-tailed Tr. B.

BILL compreſſed, ſlightly ſloping down; point ſharp; under mandible angular.

Noſtrils pervious.

Toes four in number, all webbed together.

Tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers extending for a vaſt length beyond the others.

1. COMMON TR. B.

Phaeton æthereus, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 219. 1.
La Paille en Cul, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 480. pl. 42. fig. 1.—*Pernet. Voy.* ii. p. 75.
Le grand Paille en Cul, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 348. pl. 28.
Paille en Cul de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 998.
Rabijuncos, *Ulloa Voy.* ii. p. 305.
Tropic Bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 123. 6. 191. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 331. pl. 75.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION.

THE ſize of this bird is about that of a *Wigeon:* length two feet ten inches, to the tip of the long tail feathers. The bill is more than three inches long, and red: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, are white: near the baſe of the upper mandible begins a ſtreak of black, which curves round the upper part of the eye, and ends a little way behind in a ſtrait direction:

the back, rump, and ſcapulars, are white, croſſed with curved ſtreaks of black: the leſſer wing coverts white, ſome of them tranſverſely marked with black: greater quills black, margined with white: ſides over the thighs black, or duſky and white mixed: the tail conſiſts of fourteen feathers, twelve of which are of a moderate length, the longeſt of them about five inches and a half long, and ſhorter as they proceed outwards; hence the ſhape is cuneiform; the two middle ones meaſure above twenty inches, and finiſh in a point; the colour of all of them is white, except the long ones, which are black for one fourth of the way from the baſe: the legs are of a duſky yellow: claws black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

The name *Tropic Bird*, given to this *genus*, ariſes from its being chiefly found within the *tropic* circles; but we are not to conclude that they never ſtray voluntarily, or are driven beyond them; for we have met with a few inſtances to prove the contrary *. It is however ſo generally found within the tropical limits, that the ſight of this bird alone is ſufficient to inform the mariner of a very near approach to, if not his entrance therein. It has alſo been thought to portend the contiguity of land †; but this has often proved fallacious, as it is not unfrequently found at very

* Dr. *Forſter* obſerves, that they are never ſeen beyond 28 deg. of latitude; but others talk of their ſpreading far beyond it.—In lat. 32. 45. *Ell. Narr.* ii. p. 64.——33. 10. N. *Cook's laſt Voy.* iii. p. 178.——38. 34. S. *Park. Voy.* p. 132.——38. 29. S. *Hawkeſ. Voy.* iii. p. 77. This is mentioned as not being common; but *Kalm* ſays he met with theſe in 40 deg. N. See *Trav.* i. p. 22.—And a friend of mine aſſured me that he ſaw one in lat. 47½ N.; but at the ſame time obſerved that it was the firſt inſtance he had ever known of ſuch a circumſtance.

† *Ulloa's Voy.* ii. p. 301.—He obſerves, that they ſeldom are met with above eight or ten leagues from land.

great

great diſtances therefrom. The flight of this bird is often to a prodigious height; but at other times ſeen, along with the *Frigate Pelican*, *Booby*, and other birds, attending the *Flying Fiſhes* at their riſe from the water, driven from their native element into the air by their watery enemies, the *Shark* *[a], *Porpoiſe* [b], *Albicore* [c], *Bonito* [d], and *Dolphin* [e], which purſue them beneath, and prey upon them. Theſe birds are ſometimes obſerved to reſt on the ſurface of the water; and have been now and then ſeen, in calm weather, upon the backs of the *drowſy Tortoiſes*, ſupinely floating in the ſea, ſo that they have been eaſily taken by the *long boat* manned †. On ſhore they will perch on trees; and are ſaid to breed in the woods, on the ground beneath them. They have been met with in plenty on the iſlands of *St. Helena*, *Aſcenſion*, *Mauritius*, *New Holland*, and various places in the *South Seas*; but in no place ſo numerous as at *Palmerſton Iſland*, where theſe birds, as well as the *Frigates*, were in ſuch plenty, that the trees were abſolutely loaded with them, and ſo tame that they ſuffered themſelves to be taken off the boughs with the hand ‡. At *Otaheite*, and in the *Friendly Iſles*, the natives give them the names of *Haingoo*, and *Toolaiee*.

As the *Tropic Bird* ſheds the long tail feathers every year, the inhabitants of ſuch iſles as they frequent, collect and make uſe of

* [a] *Squalus conductor*, [b] *Delphinus Phocæna*, [c] *Scomber Thynnus*, [d] *Scomber Pelamis*, [e] *Delphinus Coryphæna*.—See *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxviii. p. 800. It is there obſerved, that the *Flying Fiſh* is able to fly ſixty or more yards at one ſtretch, and repeat it a ſecond or even a third time, only the ſlighteſt momentary touch of the ſurface that can be conceived intervening; and it is common in theſe flights for them to fly againſt *ſhips*, or fall on the *deck*.

† *Fryer's Trav.* p. 219. ‡ *Ellis Narr.* p. 53.

them by way of ornament in various manners; they are worn in the caps of the *Sandwich Iſlanders*, being in great plenty at *Tahoora**, as alſo in various parts of their dreſs; but in none more conſpicuous than in the *mourning* garment of *Otaheite*, in which iſland numbers are picked up in the mountainous parts, where it alſo breeds †. The fleſh cannot be called good, but was found ſufficiently acceptable to thoſe who had long been confined to ſalt proviſions, and in which circumſtance the ſailors did not deſpiſe it.

I.
VAR. A.
WHITE TR. B.

Le Paille en Cul blanc, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 485. 2. pl. 42. fig. 2.
Le petit Paille en Queue, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 355.
Paille en Queue de l'Iſle de France, *Pl. Enl.* 369.
Tropic Bird, *Cateſb. Car.* App. pl. 14.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 482.—*Edw.* pl. 149. fig. 2.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is leſs than the laſt. The bill cinereous at the baſe, the reſt of the length yellowiſh: the plumage in general of a ſilvery white: it has the black creſcent round the eye, as in the other; and the ſcapulars, like that, marked with black: the legs yellowiſh: baſe of the toes the ſame; the reſt of the length, the webs, and claws, black.

PLACE. This is ſaid to be found in various places, as the other, of which it appears a variety.

* *Cook's laſt Voy.* ii. p. 232.—iii. p. 172. † *Forſt. Voy.* ii. p. 92.

Le

Red-tailed Tropic-Bird.

Le Paille en Queue fauve, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. 3.

1.
VAR. B.
YELLOW TR. B.

THIS is ſtill a further variety; and differs merely in having the plumage of a yellowiſh white, inſtead of a pure ſilvery one, as in the laſt. Theſe differences may perhaps ariſe merely from age, if not the diſtinguiſhing mark of ſex.

DESCRIPTION.

2.
BLACK-BILLED TR. B.

THIS is in ſize ſmaller than any of the former: length nineteen inches and a half. Bill three inches long, greatly compreſſed on the ſides, and black: the plumage on the upper part of the body and wings interruptedly ſtriated black and white: before the eye a large creſcent of black; behind it a ſtreak of the ſame: the forehead, and all the under parts of the body, pure white: the quills and tail marked as the upper parts, but the ends of the firſt white, and the moſt of the feathers of the laſt marked with duſky black at the tips: ſides over the thighs ſtriated black and white: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

This was found at *Turtle* and *Palmerſton Iſlands*, in the *South Seas*, and is in the poſſeſſion of Sir *Joſeph Banks*.

PLACE.

Le Paille en Queue à brins rouges, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 357.
Paille en Queue de l'Iſle de France, *Pl. Enl.* 979.
Lev. Muſ.

3.
RED-TAILED TR. B.
PL. CV.

THE length of this ſpecies is two feet ten inches, of which the two long tail feathers alone meaſure one foot nine. The bill is three inches and a half in length, and of a deep red: the plumage white, with a tinge of elegant pale roſe-colour: the

DESCRIPTION.

creſcent over the eyes as in the others, but ſomewhat abrupt in the middle: the ends of the ſcapulars marked with black: but what diſtinguiſhes the bird from others is the two middle long tail feathers, which are of a beautiful deep red their whole length, except the ſhafts and baſe, which are black: the ſides over the thighs duſky: the legs black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This ſpecies is met with frequently at large as the others, but does not ſeem to be ſo far ſpread. Our navigators met with them in various places, though they were ſeldom ſeen by them on ſhore, except in the breeding ſeaſon, which is in *September* and *October*. Are found in great numbers in the *Iſland* of *Mauritius*, where they make the neſt in hollows in the ground under the trees; the *eggs* are two in number, of a yellowiſh white, marked with rufous ſpots *. Mention has been made in another place † of the introduction of *Paradiſe Grakles* into the *Iſland* of *Bourbon*, from whence they ſpread into that of *Mauritius*; at firſt intended for the very uſeful purpoſe of deſtroying the *Locuſts* and *Graſhoppers*, which ſwarmed there to a great degree: the reſult of their prodigious increaſe, and the unlooked-for conſequence of it, has been there likewiſe mentioned. Theſe birds, we are told, are great enemies to the *Tropic Birds*, ocular demonſtration of which was had by *M. de Querhoënt*; for, being ſeated beneath a tree in which were perched a number of the *Grakles*, he obſerved a *Tropic Bird* come to its hole, in order to go to the neſt, but the *Grakles* attacked the *bird* all at once, and obliged it to fly off; it then returned with its *conſort* in company, but without effect, as they were both driven away, as the ſingle one had been before; when

* *Voy. to Maurit.* p. 66.—*Hiſt. des Oiſ.*

† Vol. i. Part ii. p. 459. of this Work.

the

the *Grakles* returned to their tree, and the ſpectator left them in that ſituation.

This ſpecies of *Tropic Bird* has been met with in ſeveral places of the *South Seas*; very common at *Palmerſton* and *Turtle Iſlands*; at *Hervey's Iſland* in the greateſt plenty, and of which conſiderable numbers were killed for proviſions*; and here alſo they make the neſts in the ſame manner as at *Mauritius*. The name it is known by at *Otaheite* and the *Friendly Iſles* is *Tawagge* and *Totto*.

* *Cook's laſt Voy.* i. p. 216.

GENUS XCVI. DARTER.

1. White-bellied D.
2. Black-bellied D.
   VAR. A.
   VAR. B. Black D.
   VAR. C. Rufous D.
3. Surinam D.

BILL long, ſtrait, ſharp-pointed.
Noſtrils, a long ſlit placed near the baſe.
Face and chin bare of feathers *.
Neck of a very great length.
Legs ſhort: toes four in number, all webbed together.

1. WHITE-BELLIED D.

Plotus Anhinga, *Lin. Syſt.* i. p. 218. 1.
L'Anhinga, *Briſ. Orn.* vi. p. 476. 1.—*Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 448.—*Raii Syn.* p. 124. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 332. pl. 72.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is ſcarce ſo big as a *Mallard* in the body, but meaſures in length, from the point of the bill to the end of the tail, no leſs than two feet ten inches. The bill is three inches long, ſtrait,

* *Linnæus* ſays, that the face is cloathed with feathers, perhaps concluding it to be the caſe, from former authors not having ſaid to the contrary; but as we have had ocular demonſtration of the face being covered only with a *bare ſkin*, in three ſpecimens of the *black-bellied* one, from which our figure was taken, there appears the greateſt probability of its being the ſame alſo in the *white-bellied* ſpecies, firſt deſcribed; eſpecially as the ſimilarity of all of them to one another, in *general markings*, is ſo great as to give reaſon for the leſs ſcrupulous *Ornithologiſt* to place them as varieties ariſing from ſex, age, or climate. In the laſt, or *Surinam* ſpecies, the face is well covered with feathers; but this bird is a ſpecies ſomewhat anomalous, and only taken in here as being the *genus* to which it has the neareſt alliance.

 and

and pointed, the edges jagged, the colour greyiſh, with a yellowiſh baſe: the irides gold-colour: the head is very ſmall, and the neck ſlender, of a great length, and covered with downy ſoft feathers of a rufous grey colour; but the throat, and fore part of the neck, are grey: the upper part of the back and ſcapulars are duſky black, the middle of the feathers daſhed with white: the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, of a fine black: all the under parts, from the breaſt, pure ſilvery white: the leſſer and middle wing coverts are like the upper part of the back; the larger ones neareſt the body black, ſpotted with white; but the outer ones are plain black: the tail conſiſts of twelve pretty broad and long feathers, of a gloſſy black: legs and toes of a yellowiſh grey.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *Braſil*. Is ſaid to be very cunning in catching *fiſh*; for, after the manner of *ſerpents*, firſt drawing up its neck, it darts forth the *bill* upon the *fiſh*, and catches them in its *claws*. This bird, like the *Corvorant*, builds the neſt on *trees*, and rooſts on them at night, in the manner of that bird; and if not on the water, is for the moſt part ſeen on the higheſt branches of thoſe which grow in the moiſt *ſavannas* or *river ſides*, being ſcarce ever ſeen on the *ground*. When at reſt, frequently ſits with the neck drawn in between the ſhoulders, in the manner of the *Heron*, whereby the breaſt appears much fuller than it naturally is, and the neck conſiderably ſhorter. The fleſh is ſaid to be for the moſt part very fat, but of an oily, rank, and diſagreeable taſte *.

* Not better than that of a Gul. *Maregrave*.—See *Will. Orn.* p. 332.

2. BLACK-BELLIED D.

Anhinga de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 959.
Anhinga melanogaſter, *Zool. Ind.* p. 22. pl. 12.
Black-bellied Anhinga, *Ind. Zool.* p. 13. pl. 12.

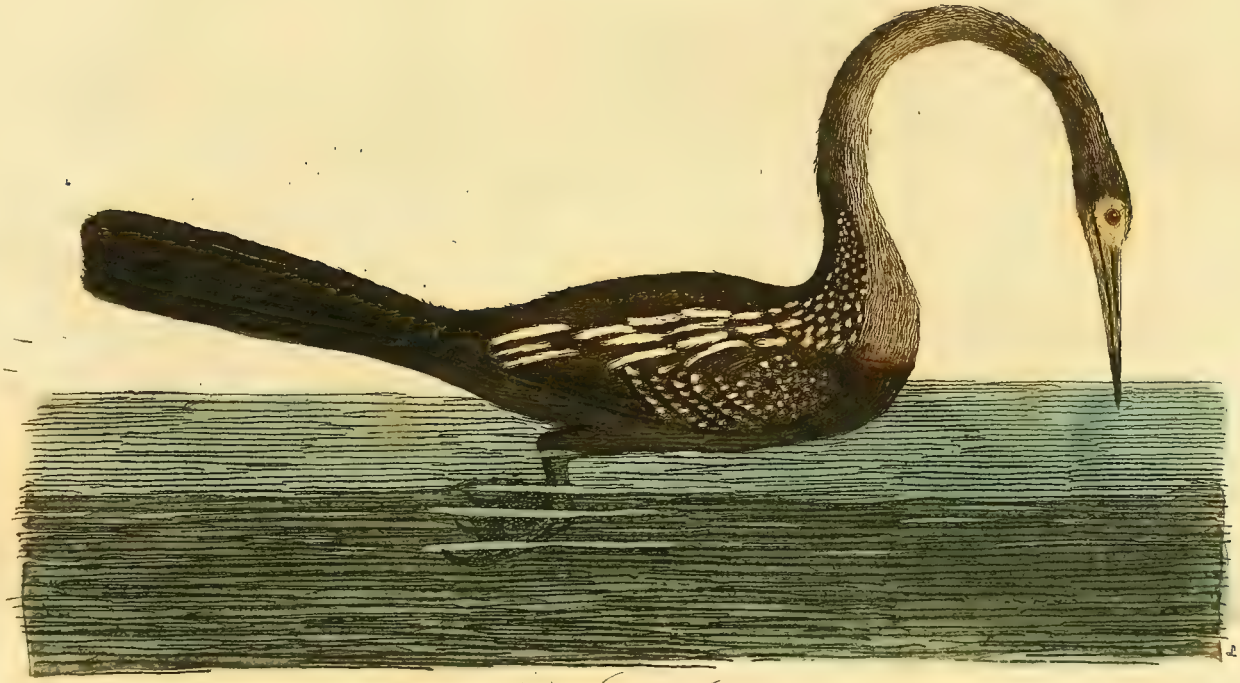
DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *common Duck*; but the neck is extremely long: the bill ſtraight, long, and ſharp-pointed; the upper part of a pale blue, the lower reddiſh: eyes very piercing: the head, neck, and upper part of the breaſt, are of a light brown: each ſide of the head, and upper part of the neck, marked with a broad white line: crop very large: back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, marked lengthwiſe, in equal portions, with ſtripes of black and white: quill feathers, belly, thighs, and tail, deep black: tail remarkably long and ſlender: legs and feet of a pale green: the four toes united by webs, after the manner of the *Corvorant*.

PLACE AND MANNERS. This is the deſcription of the *Indian Zoology*; which obſerves, that it is found in the iſlands of *Ceylon* and *Java*, and ſits on the ſhrubs that hang over the *water*; and, in a country where every one's ideas are filled with ſerpents, often terrifies the paſſengers by ſhooting out its long ſlender *neck*, which, in their firſt ſurpriſe, they take for the darting of ſome fatal reptile.

2. VAR. A. PL. CVI.

Anhinga, *Buf. Oiſ.* 8. pl. 35.
Br. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt: length three feet three inches and a half. Bill four inches and a half; colour duſky yellow, covered at the baſe with a ſkin of the ſame colour, which occupies the ſpace



Black-bellied Darter.

ſpace between the bill and eye, and ſurrounds the latter: noſtrils a ſlit placed obliquely, not far from the baſe; the upper mandible finely ſerrated: the head is ſmall; and the neck long and ſlender, both covered with ſhort downy feathers, of a duſky white, or very pale brown, paleſt before, and darkeſt at the lower part behind: the back, ſcapulars, and wing coverts, are of the ſame colour, but deeper: the lower part of the neck, on the ſides, and the wing coverts, marked with oval ſpots of white, regular, and forming rows on the latter: the ſcapulars ſtreaked longitudinally with white, giving the bird an elegant appearance: acroſs the lower part of the breaſt a dull rufous bar; from thence all beneath is black, of which colour are alſo the quills and tail; the laſt is eleven inches in length, a little rounded in ſhape, and the end of the feathers ruſty pale brown; the two middle feathers undulated croſs ways in a ſingular manner: the legs are clumſy, ſtout, and only four inches and a half in length; the colour dirty yellowiſh brown.

Anhinga noir de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 960.

2.
VAR. B.
BLACK D.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the others: length three feet. Colour of the bill yellow, but very pale: round the eye and throat pale duſky white: wing coverts yellowiſh white; the reſt of the plumage black, except the feathers on the beginning of the back, and ſome of the ſcapulars, which are ſtreaked down the middle with white, ſomewhat like the others; and the tip of the tail dirty rufous: legs browniſh yellow.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

2. VAR. C. RUFOUS D.

Anhinga roux, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 453.
——— du Senegal, *Pl. Enl.* 107.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the others; and differs from them in having the head, neck, and wing coverts, of a dirty rufous colour, and duſky brown, mixed in ſtreaks: the reſt of the plumage black.

PLACE. This inhabits *Africa*, particularly *Senegal*; called there by the name of *Kandar*.

3. SURINAM D.

Le Grèbe-foulque, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 248.—*Pl. Enl.* 893.
Oiſeau de Soleil, *Deſcrip. Surin.* ii. p. 192.
Surinam Tern, *Brown Illuſtr.* p. 98. pl. 39.
Br. Muſ. Lev. Muſ.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Teal:* length thirteen inches. The bill is one inch and an eighth long, and of a pale colour: irides red: the crown of the head is black, and the feathers behind elongated into a ſmall creſt: the head itſelf ſmall: and the neck ſlender, and long, in proportion to the body: the cheeks are of a bright bay; from the corner of each eye is a line of white: the ſides and hind part of the neck longitudinally marked with lines of black and white: wings, back, and tail, duſky brown; the firſt pretty large, reaching to within one inch of the tail when cloſed: the tail is tipped with white, and is wedge ſhaped: the upper tail coverts remarkably long, giving the appearance of two tails, one above another: breaſt and belly white: legs ſhort, and

rather ſtout: all the four toes joined together by a membrane: the legs are of a pale duſky colour: and the toes are barred with black.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird inhabits *Surinam*; and is chiefly ſeen on the ſides of *rivers* and *creeks*, feeding on ſmall *fiſh*, as well as *inſects*, but above all on *flies*, in the catching of which it is ſo dexterous, that it never miſſes ſtriking one with the *bill* (which is very ſharp) at the firſt attempt. It is often domeſticated by the inhabitants, and known to them by the name of the *Sun Bird*. It is very active, and the head and body ſaid to be continually in motion. From the circumſtance of its continually expanding the tail and the wings both at the ſame time, it has been thought to reſemble the *Sun*, according to the ideas of thoſe who have obſerved it in this ſituation, and has thereby gained the name of the *Sun Bird*.

From attending to the *ſynonyms*, we may obſerve how different the ideas of the authors have been who have mentioned the bird; and, to ſay the truth, it does not *quite* correſpond with any *genus*; though it has the greateſt ſimilarity poſſible to the preſent, wherein we have placed it. Dr. *Forſter* has given us his opinion herein, as may be obſerved in his *Zoologia Indica* *, having obſerved the connection of the webs of all the four toes, which in the compleat bird is ſufficiently manifeſt. A ſecond circumſtance likewiſe determines the vicinity to this *genus*, which is, the ſudden darting of the bill on the objects of its prey, as the other *Darters* likewiſe are ſeen to do; yet the bird here treated of differs in one reſpect; *viz.* the not being *bare* on the

* P. 23. Note *.

ſides of the *head:* though this circumſtance, where every other correſponds, muſt have leſs weight, when we conſider the endleſs variety in *Nature*, who will not, in frequent inſtances, bear the confinement of *ſyſtem*, however uſeful ſuch method may be in aſſiſting authors to arrange her works.

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* *Mem.* By miſtake the date is 1856.

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ERRAT

ERRATA to Vol. I.

Page 43, line 20, for *Tſchercaſk*, read *Tſchercaſk*.
52, —— 7, —— 26, —— 56
175, between 17 and 18 add, *Buf. Oiſ.* iii. p. 318.
255, line 8, for is, read are.
268, —— 7, —— *Tartre*, —— *Tertre*.
354, —— 23, —— Forſchal, —— , *Forſchal*.
427, —— 4, —— *Jacapani* —— *Japacani*.
429, —— 27, —— want —— wants.
490, —— 14, —— Belly —— Bill.
496, —— 10, —— 746. fig. 2. —— 206. fig. 2.
548, —— 3, —— *Ruſs* —— *Reiſe*, and add p. 165.
561, —— 4, —— Domingo —— Domino.
658, —— 15, after, the ſame, add belly yellow.
665, —— 11, for white read yellow.
687, — 24, 25, for white marked with black, read black marked with white.
703, line 21, for browinſh read browniſh.

ERRATA to Vol. II.

197, line 14, for greater read leſſer.
547, —— 26, —— *Ruſſia* —— *Ruſſes*.
553, —— 10, —— * —— †.
699, —— 23, —— *St. Jago* —— *Jago*.

ERRATA to Vol. III.

16, line 20 } for le read la.
22, —— 13 }
37, —— 19, —— *If him* —— *Iſchim*.
48, —— 25, —— on —— in
174, — 3 and 20 } — Manbeche, —— Maubeche.
175, — 7 }
183, in the margin, after RED-NECKED, dele P.
205, line 17, for Pluvie read Pluvier.
216, —— 2, —— couronne —— couronné.
329, —— 17, —— Lonruvia —— Lomvia.
396, in the margin, for GIANT G. — GIANT P.
447, line 22, for d'Muſcovie —— de Moſcovie.
449, —— 12, —— bronzé —— bronzée.
462, —— 2, —— knowing —— plucking.
485, —— 7, —— Le Canard brun — La Sarcelle brune.
533, —— 13, —— noir —— noire.

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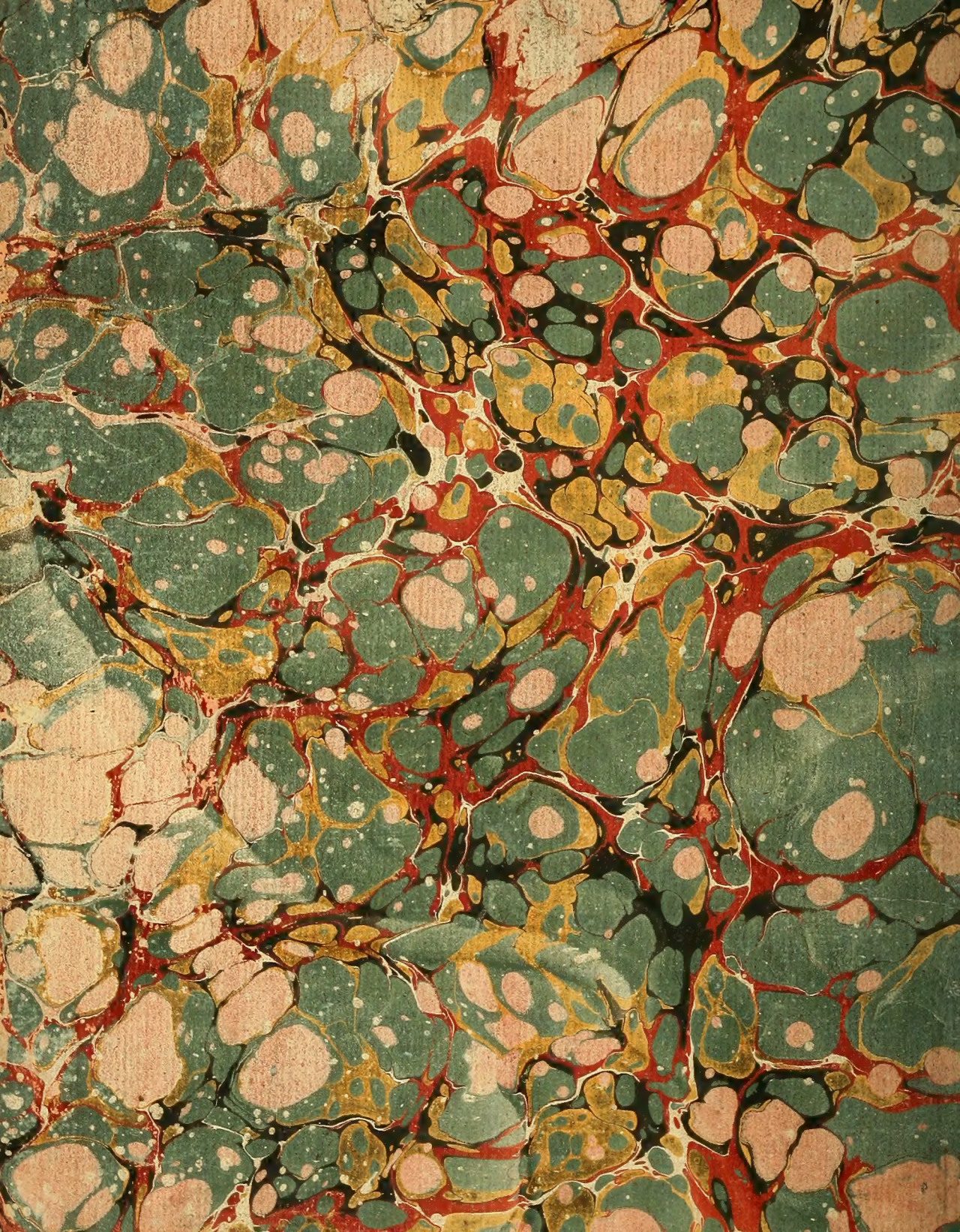

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